The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3094. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Renewed Bad Faith of England, France and Spain.

An Intention to Recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Plans of the Rebels Foiled by the Rains.

THE POTOMAC RENDERED UNFORDABLE.

Retirement of Beauregard Behind Fairfax Court-house.

GRAND REVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Official Report of the Fight at Charleston.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The Report of McCulloch's Death Reiterated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The weekly report of the patients in the military hospitals is as follows: General Hospital, Washington, 99; Seminary, Georgetown, 103; Union do., 109; Columbia College, Washington, 207; Regulars' Hospital, do., 70; Alexandria Hospital, 75; Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, 37. Total, 700. This is an increase over last week.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

The *Star*, of this city, says it has positive information that BEAUREGARD withdrew his forces last night to a mile in the rear of Fairfax Court-house, owing, as the *Star* alleges, to a fright caused by a supposed advance of the Union troops.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

The Department has accepted a regiment of mounted rangers, to be raised in Colorado Territory, which has been tendered by Judge PETTIS, of that Territory.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CHAS. B. SHAW, of Virginia, was to-day appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department, in place of J. B. YOUNG, of Mississippi, who was granted all future time in which to determine if he would take the oath of allegiance.

The front of the Treasury Buildings being finished, the offices of the Secretary and his Assistant will be moved at once to the new rooms. The rooms now occupied by the Secretary and his staff will be appropriated to the Second Auditor, who is now in the Winder Building.

THE BLOCKADE.

The President will not in any way change the character of the relations of the Government to the ports of the rebel States. The blockade will be enforced and rendered effective, to the full extent that England or any other European Power can demand or expect. The project of closing up the smaller ports and inlets, by sinking old vessels loaded with stone, is now being executed, a number of hulks having been purchased in Baltimore for that purpose, and tug boats employed to take them to the several localities where they are needed.

THE REBEL ARMY.

JAS. ROGERS, one of the deserters from the rebel ranks, and a member of the Polish Legion, says that when his regiment left New-Orleans there was not another regiment remaining in the city, and that it was almost impossible to obtain recruits, though the most active efforts were making to do so.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Information has been received at head-quarters, to the effect that the recent rains had entirely broken up the plans of the rebels for a movement upon the city, by their having so swollen the Potomac as to make it unfordable. There is now no point between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry where the river can be forded.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth will be taken up by the Court-martial to-morrow. Gen. EWEN and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York, have been interesting themselves in behalf of the prisoners. They have engaged Mr. R. GILLETT, of Washington, to act as their counsel. No technical defence will be interposed, but the effort will be solely to bring out facts in mitigation of punishment. The general belief is that a state of facts will be shown which will induce the Court to deal leniently with the offenders.

THE SANITARY CONDITION.

The reports of the visitors of the Sanitary Commission show that our forces in the different camps are remarkably free from disease. The hospital patients are recovering rapidly, and are cheerful and well cared for.

MORE MUTINY.

Yesterday the dissatisfaction existing in the New-York Twenty-first, Buffalo Regiment, Col. ROGERS, culminated in a mutiny. By order of Gen. MCDOWELL, forty of their number were taken in custody and conveyed to the mould-loft at the Navy-yard, where they are now confined. It is said that they will be conveyed to the Dry Tortugas, for service on the military works. Their names are: John Farley, John Gray, Richard Eagle, John O. Brian, Lewis Strait, Geo. S. Cook, Charles Ball, John Barnes, John Vallean, Alfred Warren, Thomas Gordon, John Lafevre, Geo. Venable, Henry J. Linman, Henry Grun, Henry Clock, D. H. Yearman, Silas Arnold, Ralph Arnold, Thos. Colter, Elisha R. Ames, Conrad Allits, John Bell, Jas. Dyer, John Daw, Jas. Fall, Egnaty Gangloff, Geo. Hurley, Jas. Hurley, Henry Johnson, Fredk. King, Christopher King, Joe. Lee, Wm. Lessicks, Jas. S. Mills, Patrick Mahony, Jos. Miller, Chas. Moran, Jas. McKane, E. Norris, Nelson Porter, Austin Salisbury, Finley Spurrier, Christian Steinweigh, Jas. F. Taylor, Jas. A. Thompson, and Wm. H. Watson.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Gen. MANSFIELD has not been relieved from his duties as yet. He is closing up the business of his command, but he has been requested by Gen. MCCLELLAN to delay his departure for a visit North for a few days, until it is certain that there will be no immediate demand for his presence here.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

To-day Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, and Col. KEY, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, made an informal examination into the charges against certain prisoners of suspected loyalty. Three, Messrs. BURT, MINER and FLOWERS, recently arrested, were released on their parole. Four Northern men, deserters from the rebel ranks were released, and given passes to return home Three others, charged with firing upon our pickets, are still held.

AN IMMENSE RIFLED GUN.

The gun-boat *Underwriter* has been armed with an eighty-pound rifled cannon, weighing six tons, and an eight-inch gun. The rifled cannon is one of the largest ever constructed. She will probably leave for below to-morrow.

SICKNESS AT MANASSAS.

Information from secession sources states that much sickness prevails at Manassas among the rebel troops. There is some small-pox, though not so much as has been reported in Northern papers. Measles and malarious fevers are very prevalent, and in some companies over half the members are on the sick list.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MEYERS.

Attorney-Gen. MEYERS is in the city, using his efforts to quiet the dissatisfaction that exists in some of the camps of the New-York Volunteers.

THE LATE SUICIDE.

Nothing has transpired to-day to clear up the mystery connected with the suicide of Mr. WEST. Mrs. WEST arrived this evening. Mr. WEST'S domestic relations were of the happiest character, and his suicide is only accounted for by his being seized with a morbid despondency.

GOING TO RECRUIT.

It is understood the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY, who fought so gallantly at Bull Run, are to be transferred to Fortress Monroe to recruit, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

PICKET DUTY.

Yesterday, four pickets of SHERMAN'S Brigade, when near Ba,l's Church, discovered two of the enemy's pickets and gave chase to them. They followed them nearly a mile without being able to overtake them. Subsequently, a party of six scouting were brought to a halt by one of the enemy's pickets, who asked them who they were They replied, "Union." He said, "I am ordered not to fire upon you, but if you don't turn back I will alarm the camp." After conversing for several minutes, the pickets turned back.

A GRAND REVIEW.

There was a grand review to-day of the troops at Tennallytown, under Gen. MCCALL. Ten thousand men were under arms. The review was by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, with President LINCOLN and suite, every member of the Cabinet, Gen. MANSFIELD and his Staff, Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant General, Brig.-Gen. LANDER, and a number of other distinguished military gentlemen. The review was a most magnificent display, the men appearing to be highly inspirited by the presence of the young General, and the distinguished *cortége* who accompanied him. Gen. MCCLELLAN made a brief speech to the troops, accepting all responsibilities of command, pledging them all they were entitled to enjoy, and exacting from them the courage, discipline and endurance of men fighting for a National existence. The President was received with a National salute, fired from a battery of 64-pounders.

In the afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by the President and Secretary CHASE, reviewed 5,000 men, under command of Gen. SMITH, of Vermont. The same high spirit appeared to be infused into these troops by the presence of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as was manifested by those reviewed in the morning. The practice at the guns was grand.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND MEXICO.

Intelligence has been received of the intended active intervention of England; France and Spain in the affairs of Mexico. It is also stated that their action is to embrace, in some form, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy—provided assurances can be had that the South will not make any attempts at conquest in that direction. I do not learn that any official representation on this subject has been received by our Government, but the Foreign Legations are well informed upon it.

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

I learn from a source entitled to credit that a formidable insurrection occurred among the slaves in Orange County, ten days since, set on foot by a negro preacher. Several negroes were hung for having taken part in the movement. There are very few whites left in that county, nearly all having been drafted into the military service of the State.

CASE OF W. H. HURLBUT.

I understand that letters have recently been received in this city from Mr. W. H. HURLBUT, stating that he is still confined in jail at Richmond, but that he has received a certificate from Mr. TOOMBS that he is not regarded by the Government of the Southern Confederacy as a spy, but is retained from motives of precaution. He says nothing of being sent to Charleston. He describes the Government as marked by extreme rigor.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in response to an inquiry on the subject, says he has neither the power to interdict nor to suspend intercourse between the loyal and rebellious States, by private expresses or otherwise. The power rests with the War and Treasury Departments alone, and so long as these departments forbear to exercise it, correspondence between the insurgents of the South and their friends and abettors in the North, may be lawfully continued. His power over the matter extends only to the protection of the revenues of the Department from fraud by the conveyance of this circuitous correspondence over the Post routes of the United States, partly in the mails, and partly by private expresses, unlawfully. This the Postmaster-General believes has been effectually done in the manner set forth in his letter on the subject to Gen. MCCLELLAN, published a few weeks ago. He concludes by saying:

"You have doubtless observed that the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed at its recent session, has by his proclamation of the 10th instant, declared that all commercial intercourse between the insurgent States or the people thereof and the loyal States is unlawful. It is presumed that instructions will be issued by the Treasury Department for the due enforcement of this declaration, and that the abuse of which you complain will be effectually suppressed."

The continued alarms about designs of the insurgents against the Capital, are now declared by gentlemen in high quarters to be fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject. Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to reinforce and be ready for active operations. The volunteers while left in the Northern cities and towns can do no service, but they can be organized here and ready for service immediately. Hence the call made on the 19th inst.

This has been an interesting day among the military in the neighborhood of Washington. A distinguished party, consisting of the President of the United States, Secretaries CAMERON, CHASE and SEWARD, together with Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, have been visiting the various camps on both sides of the Potomac River. The weather was clear and remarkably pleasant, after the late heavy rains. The appearance and movements of the several brigades were in a high degree creditable.

The General was everywhere greeted with an enthusiasm unbounded. The customary salutes were fired, both for him and the President.

The severe newspaper strictures upon the members of the Cabinet are regarded here as attacks upon the country, and those who make them are now suspected of being in the interests of the Secessionists. This subject has attracted attention at Washington, as well as the conduct of those who, failing of success in plundering purposes, are endeavoring to obtain control of the Government, and to detract from its efforts to save the country from ruin and the designs of the enemy.

An order was to-day issued from the Adjutant-General's office, by which the body of volunteers at Fort Monroe, Virginia, known as the Union Coast Guard, will be formed into a regiment organized as follows:

Colonel—Wardrop, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel—Maggi, of Virginia; Major—Helleday, of New-York; Adjutant—Bates, of Massachusetts; Quartermaster—Noyes, of New-York; Surgeon—Hooper, of Rhode Island; Assistant Surgeon—Clark, of Massachusetts.

COMPANY A—Captain, Nixon; First Lieutenant, Rome; Second Lieutenant, Rice.

COMPANY B—Captain, Hurst; First Lieutenant, Tillotson, of New-Jersey; Second Lieutenant, Patton.

COMPANY C—Captain, Clark, of New-Jersey; First Lieutenant, Ryan, of Connecticut; Second Lieutenant, Stevens.

COMPANY D—Captain, McIntyre; First Lieutenant, Winans; Second Lieutenant, Mitchell.

COMPANY E—Captain, Hart, of Massachusetts; First Lieutenant, Bates, of Massachusetts; Second Lieutenant, Fox.

COMPANY F—Captain, Niebahr; First Lieutenant, Millwood, of District of Columbia; Second Lieutenant, Cauley.

COMPANY G—Captain, Plageum; First Lieutenant, Noyes; Second Lieutenant, McDonough.

COMPANY H—Captain, Walker Johnson; First Lieutenant, Daily; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Williamson.

Those not above designated by States are from New-York.

The commanding officer of Fort Monroe will take such measures as may be necessary to complete the organization of this regiment, causing two additional companies to be formed, and all of the companies to be recruited to the maximum authorized by the second section of the act approved July 22, 1861.

Major W. S. BARRY, Chief of Artillery in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, was to-day appointed Brgadier-General of Volunteers.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

One of the men supposed to have been taken prisoners, on Sunday, at Pohick Church, when the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Capt. BOYD, charged on the Confederates, returned to camp yesterday morning. He slept in the woods during the day, and traveled by night. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, his companion, has undoubtedly been taken prisoner.

No obstructions have yet been placed by Provost Marshal PORTER upon travel between here Washington, although much good would probably come from such a restriction.

Col. EINSTEIN has been arrested by order of Gen. MCDOWELL, not, however, on serious charges.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN is closed.

All is quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The largest secession force between Manassas and our lines, is in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE DUTCH STEAM-FRIGATE ZEEZEELAND, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Dutch steam-frigate mentioned in my yesterday's dispatch, ashore at Cape Henry, is the *Zeezeeland*. She was got off at high-water, and came up the Roads last evening. Her destination is Annapolis. She is direct from Europe, with important dispatches for Washington.

The *Quaker City* will leave for New-York on the 25th, unless her charter, which expires on that date, shall be renewed.

VERMONT UNION STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Union Convention, called to nominate candidates for State officers, met here to-day. W. G. FERRIN, of Montpelier, presided. The following is the ticket placed in nomination: For Governor, Hon. ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington; for Treasurer, J. T. THURSTON, Esq., of Montpelier. The Convention was large, harmonious and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. STEPHEN THOMAS, S. B. COLBY, Esq., and ORAMEL H. SMITH, and others.

ARREST OF A BALTIMORE MERCHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

AUGUST DOUGLAS, a merchant of Baltimore, was arrested here at 12 o'clock last night, charged with an attempt to induce Lieut. HAIN to join the rebels, promising him higher rank and pay. He was handed into the custody of the United States Marshal

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A dispatch received at head-quarters here, dated St. Louis, Aug. 20, states that the Commanding Officer at Cairo reports to Gen. FREMONT that Col. DOUGHERTY, with 300 men, sent out the day before, at 7 o'clock, from Bird's Point, attacked the enemy at Charleston, 1,200 strong, drove him back, killed 40, took 17 prisoners, captured 15 horses, and returned at 2 o'clock in the morning to Bird's Point, with the loss of one man killed and six wounded.

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Gen. PRICE'S official report of the battle near Springfield, says that the Missouri forces in that engagement numbered 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Wightman, Col. Brown, Adjutant Bennett, Capt. Blackwell, Lieut.-Col. Austin, Capt. Eughart, Lieut. Hughes, Capt. Farris, Capt. Hallock, Lieut. Haskins' Capt. Coleman, Major Rogers and Col. Allen. Among the wounded are, Brig.-Gen. Clarke, Col. Burbridge, Col. Fasker, Capts. Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong and Muegs, Col. Kelly, Col. Hawthorne and Capt. McCarty.

Many of the wounds of both officers and men are reported mortal.

Gen. PRICE makes no mention of Gen. MCCULLOCH'S forces in the battle.

The entire rebel Army had been ordered to move forward on Gen. LYON, in four columns, at 9 o'clock the evening previous to battle, so as to surround Springfield, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak, but the order was countermanded, in consequence of the darkness of the night and threatened storm.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF THE REBELS.

CANTON COPPER MINES, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO.,
Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence: A Sergeant belonging to a company of United States dragoons arrived here to-day, having escaped from the rebels, by whom he was taken prisoner in the last battle near Springfield. He reports that BEN MCCULLOCH was mortally wounded and died at Springfield the morning after the battle. His body was placed in a tin-lined coffin, which was filled with whisky and closely sealed, and sent southward Tuesday evening, accompanied by his body guard and a few companies of soldiers. He says that Gen. PRICE was badly wounded, and thinks he will not be able to take command again soon. The rebels were reinforced on Saturday night after the battle by 9,000 men, under Judge MCBRIDE, many of whom had no arms.

It was current among the rebels that 10,000 of their army would make forced marches on Jefferson City and take it.

My informant says the last charges by the Kansas and Iowa regiments and dragoons forced the enemy to retreat three miles, where they waited till night in constant expectation of being attacked. He says two more regiments would have driven the rebel army into Arkansas. The horrible havoc made by TOTTEN'S and DUBOIS' batteries having filled them with dismay. He thinks 6,000 a low estimate of their killed and wounded.

The troops with whom this dragoon traveled kept him in ignorance of the route they pursued, but told him they were going to join Gen. PILLOW. From the description of the country through which they moved, it is believed they were making for some point near Pilot Knob.

ENROLLING THE STATE MILITIA.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

An extra train arrived here last night, bringing the scouting party put off the train, which was fired into yesterday morning. They report having killed two and wounded several of the Secessionists, and bring in five prisoners.

Gov. GAMBLE has appointed Division Inspectors in five of the seven Military Districts in the State, for the purpose of mustering men into service under the militia law of 1859, revived by the State Convention. The Governor calls upon the citizens to come forward promptly to sustain the peace by the suppression and dispersion of the armed bands of men who are now committing violence in different parts of the State. As soon as troops are enrolled they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the Executive to enforce order. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States, if the members so desire.

The following is the form of oath to be administered to the militia:

"You each and every one of you do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all her enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and you do further swear that you will truly execute and obey the legal orders of all officers properly placed over you whilst on duty, so help you God."

SECESSIONISTS IN SALINE COUNTY.

GLASGOW, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

About 1,500 Secessionists have assembled in Saline County, and are organizing, either to join Gen. PRICE'S Army in the South or for local operations in the surrounding counties. In view of the latter purpose the Union citizens at that place have sent to Gen. FREMONT for protection. Some thousand or more Secessionists of Charitan County crossed the Missouri River at Brunswick on Saturday, and marched southward to join Gen. PRICE'S forces in the Southwest. They took a great number of horses and wagons with them.

NEWS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Intelligence, received from a reliable source, states that there is an organized force of 1,000 Secessionists in Sinabar township, in the southeastern part of this County.

The rumor that Fort Scott has been taken, and is now in the hands of the rebels, has been contradicted by the Fort Scott *Express*.

A messenger has just arrived and he states that all is quiet at that place.

THE RESPONSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The proclamation of Gov. CURTIN has been nobly responded to. More than three thousand men have already been forwarded of the twelve new regiments contemplated by the State authorities. The one commanded by Col. BLACK, Ex-Governor of Nebraska, left for Washington last evening, and two others are fully equipped, and will march in a few days. The remainder will be made up and dispatched at the rate of two a week. All these regiments will be officered by experienced men, selected with great caution by Gov. CURTIN, most of whom have seen active service in the field, and about two-thirds of the rank and file are recruited from returned volunteers.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The departure of the Twenty-first Regiment from Worcester to-day was unavoidably postponed. They leave to-morrow afternoon *via* Norwich. Several other regiments in camp will follow within a few days.

MOVEMENTS OF PRIVATEERS.

OPERATIONS OF THE PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES.

The bark *Cordelia*, Capt. ROBERTS, arrived at this port last evening from Monrovia *via* St. Thomas 8th instant, and reports, August 10, lat. 22° 12′ N. lon. 67° 10′ W., at 7 A. M., discovered a schooner, pilot-boat build, to windward, running down for the bark, and apparently full of men. Capt. R. then kept off, when the schooner made chase, and after pursuing her for an hour, and not being able to gain on her, she hauled her wind and gave up the chase, and stood to the southwest. She was painted entirely black, and showed no colors.

Capt. R. also reports that while at St. Thomas intelligence was received there from Port Spain, Trinidad, to the effect that the privateer *Sumter* had put into that port to coal, and also to land the captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, which vessel was taken as a prize by the *Sumter* off Porto Cabello.

The U. S. steamer *Keystone State*, SCOTT commander, sailed from St. Thomas 8th instant in search of privateers.

The schooner *J. W. Congdon*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived yesterday from Mayaguez, P. R., which port she left on the 11th inst., reports that just previous to his sailing, a Spanish fisherman had arrived in port, and reported having the day previous, in the Mona passage, supplied the privateer *Jeff. Davis* with fish, and afterwards saw her take a schooner.

By an arrival from Ponce, P. R., at this port yesterday, we glean the following intelligence, extracted from a letter on board, dated

PONCE, P. R., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

Since my last, quite an excitement has been raised amongst us, owing to the news of the arrival at the Capital of the privateer brig *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. COXETTER, 10 guns, 120 men. Previous to his entering the port, he sent in a boat with an officer and 10 men for provisions, but as they were not allowed to land, he went in with the vessel. The Captain-General informed the Commander that he must leave within 24 hours, and immediately dispatched outside the harbor the steam corvette *Hernan Cortez*, 6 guns, to keep an eye on his movements. The Captain of the privateer boasted of having taken five prizes, and said he was waiting for a vessel from New-York having specie on board. He boarded the brig *Frances Jane*, of Baltimore, and gave the Captain a passport, described to be a formidable looking document, having in the corner a large Secession flag, stating that as long as the Captain of the *Frances Jane* has this no privateer will touch him. Our last mail from St. Thomas reports the privateer steamer *Sumter* at Curaçoa, from Cienfuegos, where she had entered, having in charge six prizes. We have but two vessels in port—both to sail for New-York in a few days. One is the brig *Echo*, of and from Baltimore, which vessel has been reported by some as a privateer, having been overhauling vessels 200 miles northwest of Porto Rico. She is an old trader here and well known. On the 4th inst., about noon, an American war steamer passed the entrance of the harbor, standing close in, under slow headway, with colors flying, and bound towards St. Thomas. Immediately after passing the port, she steamed off very rapidly.

The British brig *Ada*, of Walton, N. S., Capt. GREENO, arrived yesterday from St. John's, P. R., which port she left July 30. Capt. GREENO reports the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, of Charleston, S. C., Commander M. COXETTER, five guns (one large one on a pivot) and a crew of sixty men; after cruising off St. John's, P. R., for three days, went in on the afternoon of the 28th for water, &c., and sailed again on the evening of the 29th. Her commander reported having taken seven vessels and having some provisions on board; had released one vessel bound North, putting a number of prisoners on board of her; reports also having released several vessels bound North, at the supplications of the wives of the masters. The Spanish Government sent out the war steamer *Hernan Cortez* to maintain the neutrality of the Spanish waters. Vessels bound to St. Johns should run in close to the land as soon as they make it, and if at night close under the light on the Moro Castle. There is no unseen danger from the head of the Island down to St. Johns at the distance of two to three miles from the shore.

The schooner *Joseph W. Webster*, Capt. BLAKE, also arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, and reports 12th inst., lat. 22° 13′ N. long. 83° 12′ 15″, was chased by a long black schooner supposed a privateer. It blowing fresh at the time, the *Webster* showed them her heels. After pursuing some three hours, she gave up the chase.

THE SUMTER NOT CAPTURED AT CURACOA.

The Dutch schooner *Pharaon*, Capt. GOOS, from Curacoa on the 6th inst., with fustic, &c., DOOALE & Co., arrived here yesterday morning. She left no American vessels.

Capt. GOOS says the report of the capture of the privateer *Sumter* at Curacoa is untrue, as nothing had been heard of her since she left that port on the 24th. There was a rumor that the Governor had been recalled for allowing her to enter that port.

THE PRIVATEER ECHO.

At Mayaguez, P. R., on the 1st inst., a report was in circulation that the privateer brig *Echo* had arrived at St. Johns about two weeks previous, and after procuring a supply of water and provisions, had sailed. One of her officers had stated that they had taken seven prizes, but the names of them were not ascertained at Mayaguez.

THE JEFF. DAVIS AGAIN.

The privateer *Jeff. Davis* was at St. Johns, P. R., July 26. She took in wood and water, and proceeded to sea the next day, where she lay on and off the Island, supposed to be waiting for a bark expected from the United States, with a cargo of provisions. The authorities of the Island sent to her, and ordered her off. Capt. DAY, of the British brig *J. W. Johnson*, arrived yesterday, from Arroyo, P. R., reports seeing a vessel in Crooked Island Passage, which he is pretty certain was the *Jeff. Davis*.

SUSPICIOUS.

The British schooner *Prince Leopold*, from Bermuda, arrived yesterday morning, has, as cargo, 507 bbls. of spirits of turpentine, probably a cargo run over from North Carolina to Bermuda. It is in the hands of a supercargo. The vessel has no manifests made out for the revenue officers.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, side-wheel, formerly employed between Baltimore and Boston, has been purchased by the Government, and she is fitting up as a transport, to convey fresh provisions to Forts Pickens, Jefferson and other United States stations in the Gulf. She is provided with two heavy rifled guns, capable of firing a 14-pound Hotchkiss shell, and has a crew of seventy men. Capt. A. G. GRAY has superintended the work on the ship, and will have command. The *Whitney* is a fast steamer, as well as a very substantial one, and is admirably adapted to the work for which she has been detailed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

The cutter *Jackson* was yesterday towed to Throgg's Neck, to take the place of the steamer *Bibb*, which will relieve the steamer *Corwin*, now stationed at the Narrows. The *Corwin* will come up to Jersey City to coal and provision preparatory to a cruise in the Gulf.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 20th, says that Gen. WM. H. CROWELL has returned from a brief visit to East Tennessee, and reports that BROWNLOW had addressed the Bradley County Volunteers at Knoxville, saying that he would enlist and fight against LINCOLN'S hordes. Also, that Mr. NELSON would shortly issue an address advising an acquiescence in the will of the majority of the State, and that BROWNLOW will soon issue the *Whig* and advocate the cause of the South against her oppressors.

The Nashville *Gazette* says a number of Northern printers, engaged at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, have left for the North.

JOHN CLARK, a Northern man, and a resident of Tennessee for some time past, and now a captain of a National company in Cumberland County, has been arrested for treason and brought to Nashville for trial.

The Memphis *Avalanche* strongly appeals for aid to the wives and children of volunteers, who are left destitute by the absence of their husbands and fathers.

The travel from here (Louisville) southward continues uninterrupted, although energetic measures are adopted to prevent the transportation of contraband goods.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Convention adjourned to-day. Unless the members are called together again by the first Thursday in January, their adjournment is *sine die*.

RETURN HOME OF VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The First Virginia Regiment of three months' men returned home to-day. Their reception was enthusiastic and imposing, the people turning out *en masse*. A sumptuous dinner was served up.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The Anderson Zouaves, Col. RIKER, embarked at a late hour last evening for Washington, *via* the Central New-Jersey Railroad. The *Kill-von-Kull* arrived at the island about 1 o'clock P. M., and commenced to receive the camp equipage on board, but it was late in the night before they were on board and under way. At last accounts they were on their way to Elizabethport.

This regiment is very well equipped, having beside the regular uniform of gray, a fatigue dress, with three blankets each, and other necessary outfit. They are enrolled for three years.

The following are the names of the principal officers: J. La Fayette Riker, Colonel; J. S. Tisdale, Lieutenant-Colonel; McLean, Adjutant; J. J. Yates, Quartermaster; J. A. Stevens, Assistant-Quartermaster.

LINCOLN CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, commanding the Lincoln Cavalry, has received orders to proceed to Washington on Friday next, with his regiment. Nine companies of 100 men each have been formed in this City, and are now uniformed and in camp at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River. The following order was issued by the Colonel yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, CAMP EATON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

The Volunteer Regiment of Lincoln Cavalry being now under orders to leave this City for Washington on Friday next, (hour not designated,) it is ordered That all men of this regiment mustered into the service of the United States, who fail to report themselves to the Captains of their respective companies at head-quarters, on Thursday, at or before 4 o'clock P. M., will be deemed and published as deserters, for whose apprehension and return to the proper United States officer, a reward of $30 is provided. Deserters in all cases will be visited with summary punishment. By order.

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel Lincoln Cavalry.

Lieut. S. C. SPRAGUE, Acting Adjutant.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

On Tuesday evening about 450 men belonging to this regiment, under command of Major LOSSER, were marched down to the Battery in order to go into encampment there and reorganize. Nearly the whole of them climbed over the railing and absented themselves from the regiment without leave. Yesterday morning a number of them returned to camp, and requested leave of absence, which was refused them. They, however, took French leave, stating that they were not going to be cooped up on the Battery, but that when wanted they would be ready. Major LOSSER is making efforts to get the men sent to either Riker's or Bedloe's Island, as he says it is impossible to keep the men together and reorganize on the Battery. Paymaster WESTERVELT has paid off a few of the members who have been discharged, instructions having been received to pay only such at present.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES GOING.

This regiment, which has been encamped on Staten Island for some time past, broke camp yesterday and came to this City, *en route* to the seat of war. On landing here the men marched up Broadway to the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, where furlough was granted them till 10 o'clock this morning. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the members of this Regiment on account of its forming a portion of the Excelsior Brigade. They objected to being under the order of Mr. SICKLES, so Col. FAIRMAN went on to Washington and arranged matters there, so that the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves is no longer under the order of Gen. SICKLES. To-day the regiment will start for Washington by way of Harrisburgh. Its numerical strength is 750, all uniformed. The arms will be given the men on their arrival at Washington.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. PAID OFF.

The remaining companies of this regiment were paid off yesterday by Maj. SALLADE. The field and staff officers will be paid to-day. A Captain received $286 97; a First Lieutenant, $242 30; a Second Lieutenant, $231 14; Orderly Sergeant, $53 54; Sergeants, $46 64; Corporals, $37 71, and a private, $33 24.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment, Col. HENRY MOORE, having received orders from the War Department, will positively start for the seat of war on Saturday, Aug. 24. All persons desirous of joining this regiment can do so by applying at Camp Wakeman, East New-York, or at the principal rendezvous, No. 534 Broadway. Arms, clothing and subsistence furnished at once. All members on leave of absence are ordered to report themselves at the camp on or before Friday, Aug. 23.

COL. MATHESON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

A few recruits are wanted for this regiment, already in active service. Lieut. CHAS. DIAMOND, late a Captain in the Empire City Regiment, has been detailed by Col. MATHESON to recruit. His head-quarters are at No. 454 Broadway, and a recruiting station is opened at No. 15 West Houston-street.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Another detachment of fifty recruits to this regiment was, yesterday morning, sent on by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Among them were two grandsons of PAULDING, who arrested Maj. ANDRE. The recruiting head-quarters are at No. 545 Broadway.

THE LESLEY GUARD—REGULAR SERVICE.

The Lesley Guard has its head-quarters at the Park Hotel, and recruiting stations in various parts of the City. It is officered by men in the regular service, although the privates are sworn in to serve but three years, or during the war. There is scarcely a man in the ranks, so far, who is not well informed as to actual service. Only a few picked men will be received, and positions will be awarded to all who are deserving. The chief executive officer of the regiment is ALEXANDER LESLIE GRAHAM, a graduate of West Point, and commissioned by the War Department for this duty.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. BETGE, will leave for the seat of war to-day. On Tuesday the tenth and last company was mustered in. The men are not all uniformed, but it is expected that they will be to-day in time for their departure this evening. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Robert Betge; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Von Gerber; Major, S. Kleefish; Adjutant, A. F. Woellmer; Quartermaster, Louis Simon; First Surgeon, Dr. Louis Schulze; Chaplain, Herman Krage; Second Surgeon, Dr. Reiseberg; Hospital Steward, Otto Brandt.

Company Commanders—Company A, Capt. Von Steinhousen; Company B, Capt. Von Uhden; Company C, Capt. Vonder Bosh; Company D, Capt. Vogel; Company E, Capt. Warch; Company F, Capt. Von Koenig; Company G, Capt. Butcher; Company H, Capt. Hoffman; Company I, Capt. Campe; Company K, Capt. Siebeneicher.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, it was decided that the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment would not return to the war, but that a volunteer regiment, founded by members of the Sixty-ninth, should go back to the war, and be known by the same number. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT is the acting Colonel of this new organization. This being the case, it is possible that Capt. T. F. MEAGHER will accept the position offered him as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Further Criticisms upon the Disaster at Bull Run.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. Jeffrey, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been generally anticipated.

The following is a list of the consignees of the specie by this arrival:

[illegible]	£500	Hawley & Howe......	£189
W. F. C. Tyler & Co....	500	Thornton, Watson & Co.	447
Hawley & Howe.......	800	Order..........	1,120
Total..............			£3,536

MORE ABOUT BULL RUN.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

From the London News.

During the agony of our Indian Rebellion, when the fate of an empire trembled in the balance, and the proud heart of England was shaken with anguish, the sympathy of Europe, in the presence of a calamity in which the whole of Christendom seemed to partake, was all but universally expressed. Ancient enmities, foreign jealousies held their peace for awhile, and "natural enemies" vied with the nearest and dearest friends in generous grief and hope. Among foes and aliens, if a tone of sneering pity or of contemptuous regret jarred upon the public ear, it was instantly covered with shame and reprobation by nobler voices. Over the narrow seas a gallant people watched our varying fortunes with that fraternal interest which brave men feel in the actions of the brave; faint and few indeed were the mutterings of unmanly and malignant exultation at the tragic vicissitudes of a mortal struggle which history shudders to recall. But among our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic it was not mere interest that was felt for England at that terrible moment, or common human sympathy; it is but the simple truth to say, that the heroes and the victims of Lucknow and Cawnpore were honored and lamented by the people of the United States, and the trials and exploits of English courage and endurance treasured up as the immortal part of an indivisible inheritance of blood, language and renown. And yet there were voices of hate, envy and savage joy to break the resolute stillness of the national sorrow, and to insult the sympathies of Christian Europe. Abroad, and even at home, there were "Sepoy" journals, which recounted with undisguised satisfaction the horrors of the mutiny, and frantically foretold the end of British rule in India. These "Sepoy" journals, however, had one redeeming merit—the frankness of their ferocious taunts and sinister predictions was appalling, but it was more tolerable than insult and outrage disguised in protesting pity, or simulating regretful amazement and compassion. When the day of trial and trouble comes again for England, we trust it may not be remembered that the most powerful, and therefore most responsible of English journals, celebrated the issue of the first great battle between the Army of the United States and the Army of the Southern rebels as a loss of all, "even of military honor," to citizen volunteers who had fought for nine hours of a Summer's day against overwhelming odds, for a cause as sacred as law and order, as precious as National liberty and unity. Our cotemporary would fain, it should seem, endeavor to reduce the conflict to the dimensions of a border raid or a barbarous brawl. But, as this is impossible, it degrades a war, from which anarchy and Slavery, or freedom purified and ordered anew for higher purposes, must spring, to the proportions of "a senseless and bloody strife." This is not only to caricature living facts—it is to give the lie to history. Civil war it was that made the ancestors of the men who fought at Bull Run great and free; though no doubt there were disinterested persons in those days who condemned the "senseless and bloody strife" by which our forefathers dearly purchased at the cost of their lives all that their descendants now enjoy. Civil war, too, though, no doubt, it was sometimes "a senseless and bloody strife," has done something for the strength and grandeur, if not for the freedom, of France. Had England displayed that "humility and contentment which facilitate peace" in the days of the Stuarts, or France in the face of the coalition of old monarchies, we know not if France would now be greater or England freer, but assuredly there would be little enough upon which to congratulate the survivors of the Revolution.

The cynical selfishness with which the public opinion of England is so often credited by foreigners has never found a more exalted expression than in these reckless utterances. Nor are these opinions, even in their own sense, discerning or acute. It was to be expected that a defeat of the National Army would, in the eyes of the adroit and abject believers in the sacredness of success, lend to the cause of the South a legitimacy which no reasoning could ever gain for it. Yet already *it is clear that the results of the action of the 21st were not so disastrous to the National Army as to forbid altogether a Southern advance this year.* The victory of the Southern Army was due no doubt to superior skill in its leaders, but the choice of a defensive position and the arrival of timely reinforcements must be taken into account on the same side, and the "panic" that decided the issue of the fight is an incident not unparalleled in the military annals of European Powers. The losses both in men and in material of the National forces are not so considerable as was at first reported. On the other hand, *the scope of the war is infinitely enlarged. And the protraction of the contest is all in favor of those who have the largest reserves of men and means.* A defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise, or to acquiescence in any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New-England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory. It may be that the triumph of the cause of freedom must date from a defeat. An easy war is often content to subside into an inglorious peace.

From the London Star.

We cannot be surprised at the depressing influence which the intelligence of this disaster has exercised upon the New-York Money market. It is not that the patriotic ardor of the North has been quenched by defeat, or that any doubt has been generated with regard to the ultimate issue of the contest. But such a reverse as this, rendering inevitable an extensive protraction of the war, will necessarily entail an enormous increase of fiscal burdens. The loss of the artillery and rifled cannon of the National Army, is in itself a very serious consideration, for the deficiency cannot be immediately supplied, and so long as it exists renders the troops almost powerless for action, while the gain of their adversaries is precisely commensurate with their own loss. But the adjournment, perhaps for some months, of the wished-for peace, which will be the probable result of the Confederate victory, is an evil of infinitely greater magnitude. So far as it is possible for an observer at a distance to form a judgment upon such a matter, it would seem that this lamentable catastrophe is in no small measure attributable to undue precipitancy. If the advance of the main body of the National Army had been deferred until the forces under Gen. McClellan could have come up to attack them simultaneously on the flank, we might have had to record a very different issue. If this be so, the blame rests, not upon Gen. Scott, but upon those American journalists who have lavished upon him unmeasured abuse, and even insinuated that he was a traitor, because he hesitated to rush into the field with an Army of raw recruits in many essential respects ill-equipped. They have goaded him into premature action, and the result should teach them discretion in the future. *The defeat at Bull Run is, in many respects, deeply to be deplored; but it is possible that its fruits may not be unmixed evil. It has at least rendered impossible the conclusion of any of those suggested compromises by which the North would have made itself once more an accomplice in the guilt of Slavery.* It will cause frantic rejoicing in the South, and may, perhaps, induce some of the Slave States which have hitherto maintained a lukewarm allegiance to the Union to fling themselves into the ranks of secession. But on the other hand it may serve to stimulate the North to more inveterate antagonism to that accursed system which has given birth to the war, and is justly to be held responsible for all the calamities springing from it. *Let the National Government boldly inscribe "negro emancipation" upon its flag, and it will at once secure for itself the warm sympathy and hearty respect of the whole civilized world, and materially approximate the moment of its final triumph.* War for a principle may not seem to all men justifiable; but in any case it stands upon a very different ground from war for mere dominion. We may be over-sanguine in hoping that the men of the North will be led at once to perceive and to pursue the course which is alike dictated by interest and prescribed by duty. But if this reverse should prompt them to declare that the extermination of Slavery shall be one of the concomitants of their victory, then shall we be able to recognize in the defeat of the National troops at Bull Run one of those dark clouds which have a silver lining.

From the Liverpool Post.

The best trained armies have often confessed a panic, and behaved disgracefully in the field. The French at Waterloo, with the exception of the Old Guard, fled from the ground panic-stricken. Even an English army has been often rallied with difficulty, and not always in time to prevent or atone for disaster. The National forces at Manassas were not constituted of disciplined soldiers, and the majority being volunteers of a few weeks' training, it is not difficult to account for their flight towards Washington. Their Generals apparently had shown very little tact or skill; in fact the correspondents of the New-York papers in the camp more than hinted, in their account of the first battle, at a mistake in assailing the works at Manassas, for the place selected presented defences which ought to have made an able General not only hesitate, but abstain from attacking. There were dense wood on each side, and elevations in these woods, with natural barriers before them, so that the attempt to take the place partook more of a forlorn hope than of manœuvre inaugurating a campaign. Be that as it may, the Nationals, to use an Irish phrase, have had the conceit taken out of them. Another check has been put to their boastings, and a challenge given to their future bravery. As a fact and an excuse, it is asserted in the Northern papers that the troops were pushed forward more rapidly on Manassas than Gen. Scott approved; and, as Manassas is only a short distance from Washington, where Gen. Scott was at the time, it is hard to believe that anything was done in disregard of his sage counsels. Gen. McClellan, it seems, has been summoned to the Capital, with the view, possibly, of committing to him the entire generalship of the Army.

Whilst the flight of the Federals impeaches their discipline, it does not at all impugn their bravery. The battle was fought with extreme determination and valor on both sides, and there must have been great merit in the adverse Armies to continue a fight uninterruptedly for seven or nine hours. Victory, in all probability, would have been with Gen. McDowell, were it not for the presence of too many curious civilians from Washington. To their fright and fears is attributed the retreat and the panic. A strong battery of artillery having exhausted their ammunition, were ordered to the rear to replenish. In doing so they were eager to get their ammunition and return to the front. They thundered therefore to the rear, and their approach had the effect of alarming the sight-seers, who instantly took to their legs, put spurs to their horses, and communicated their own fears to the teamsters in charge of the provision and ammunition wagons. These, unaccustomed to war, and not kept properly in charge, undid their teams, cut their traces, and fled with their horses. The regiments not engaged in the fight—for it seems not more than 10,000 were actively engaged—took for granted that retreat was ordered, and the majority of these fled also. Naturally the panic extended, and the day was lost. *Judging by the conduct of the Confederate Army, they were saved by the panic in their enemy's camp; for it would seem, by what subsequently took place, that Gen. Beauregard, like Napoleon at Magenta, really considered the day as lost, for he made no effort to follow the retreating foe*; on the contrary, he retired, and on the following day, or that night, some of the National troops came up and carried off several guns. No enemy appeared; and Gen. Beauregard, in a dispatch to Gen. Davis, was either very modest, or labored under a great mistake, for he contented himself with saying that it was a desperate and well-contested battle.

From the Liverpool Courier.

We would trace the defeat of the Nationalists to their employment of militia forces only. In guerilla warfare, or in slight engagements, the militia would serve all purposes. But here was a deliberate invasion of an enemy's country, and an assault upon positions elaborately fortified. Militia is not designed to act alone in operations such as these. Now the National Government have determined to levy a *regular* army of 150,000 men. How long will it take to discipline such a host as that with the means at the disposal of the Cabinet? Where will money be procured, for no European capitalists were inclined to lend even at seven per cent. to a Confederacy which has once legalized "repudiation?" If before defeat it was difficult to procure a loan of £80,000,000, after defeat it becomes impossible. Add to this the loss of heart, the loss of prestige, the doubt and hesitation consequent on such a failure. If, at last, a regular army of 150,000 should be enrolled, we may well ask, how long would the Northern States continue a Republic?

This success of the Southerners is equal to the acquisition of an army of 200,000 men. The planters who made sacrifices before, will make more, because their efforts have been crowned by so decisive a victory. Every man will be anxious to join an Army which has covered itself with glory. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland will assuredly throw their forces into the scale. Western Virginia is already evacuated, and the phantom Senate at Wheeling is moribund. *The greater compactness, the spirited exertion, the impulsive vigor of the South, are more than a match for the solidity of the North.* There may be a protracted contest still, but there can be no compromise. The day for that is passed. Let it not be said that the Northerners fight for the abolition of Slavery, for they do not. In the President's address there was not a word of hope for the slave. Even after the defeat was known, the Washington Senate decreed that "Slaves were to be considered contraband of war." If so, what do the Northerners intend to do with those they may seize? Will they work them or sell them? No one supposes they will transport them back to Africa, and let them loose on their own soil. Slavery is doomed, but it is not to fall by Northern arms.

Whatever may have been thought before, it is now plain the Southerners can resist, and that the war will be protracted. There is an end to Mr. Bright's dream of a quick solution of the difficulty. *The Southerners would now accept nothing less than a full acknowledgment of their independence and of their right to secede. The war may be carried on for years, but this must be the result at last.* Let us not be diverted from endeavors to procure cotton from our own dependencies, by the idle hope that the American difficulty will be quickly solved.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There are half a dozen explanations of this great catastrophe, any one of which alone would go far to account for it. Had the numbers and the qualities of the belligerents been equal, the chances would have been against the party attacking an enemy and a position of whose strength they were ignorant. We have no reason to think, however, that equal efficiency can be predicted of the two sides. Composed as both Armies are, for the most part, of undisciplined levies, it is highly probable that the bulk of the Southern rank and file are much more accustomed to the use of arms than the men whom they have to encounter in the field. There is even less room to doubt that the same side has a decided advantage in the superiority of its officers, derived from the well-known fact that service in the regular Army of the United States has always been sought by the gentlemen of the South far more eagerly than by the corresponding class in the Northern States. *It may yet be premature to affirm that an equally decided superiority of strategical skill was displayed in the supreme direction of the Secessionist army, but it seems probable that this will eventually prove to have been the case.* These circumstances in explanation of the result of the first battle in America, show that it is likely to have less influence than might be imagined on the issue of the war or even of the campaign. Its military is likely to be transcended by its political importance, and the latter threatens to be of a kind which can hardly be too much deplored. The Northerners will have more than their share of the higher virtues of humanity if they can consent to treat until the real or fancied disgrace of their defeat has been wiped out. We cannot but apprehend an aggravation of bitterness on both sides, and an indefinite postponement of that end to this deplorable contest which every friend of humanity desires.

The Blockade and Impressment.

From the London Post, (Semi-official.)

The questions which have a peculiar interest in this country at the present moment relate—first, to the blockade which Mr. Lincoln has announced; secondly, to the loan of $250,000,000, a portion of which, it is said, will be offered to the capitalists of this country; and thirdly, to that process of kidnapping British subjects, which Mr. Muir, the British Consul at New-Orleans, has most properly made the subject of diplomatic protest and complaint.

It is conceded by the National Government that blockades, to be effectual, must be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent the ingress and egress of vessels at the blockaded ports. The inefficiency of the National officers to close from foreign or American commerce a line of coast which extends more than two thousand miles has been proved by the remarkable success which has attended the operations of one Southern privateer. It is stated that the *Sumter*, formerly the slaver *Echo*, in the course of a short cruise captured eight merchantmen, several of which she conducted safely into a Spanish port in the island of Cuba. Since then the same privateer has captured a vessel with sixty-five thousand stand of arms and a battery of rifled cannon. All the time that the *Sumter* was thus cleverly depredating upon the commerce of friends as well as foes the United States men-of-war were lying idle in New-York harbor. The exploits of this searover at length stirred the National authorities into activity. Men-of-war and revenue cutters were dispatched in hot haste in quest of the *Sumter*, but at the departure of the last mail no intelligence of the result of their search had reached New-York. It appears that the National vessels are busy enough in warning off and visiting British and other neutral ships on the high seas, but they are always out of the way when a Southern privateer is likely to be encountered. What can be said of a blockade which is thus imperfectly maintained? It simply oppresses and annoys foreign commerce, without inflicting any real or permanent injury upon the enemy. In this state of things questions of the most difficult kind must constantly arise. The American Courts may assert the validity of the blockade, notwithstanding the declaration of Paris; but *will the maritime Powers of Europe be bound to acquiesce in a doctrine which they have unanimously and formally condemned? We believe when the proper time arrives they will enforce that great rule which seeks as far as possible to mitigate the pressure of war upon innocent commerce.*

With regard to the proposed United States loan, it may be confidently stated that British subjects would violate her Majesty's declaration of neutrality if they embarked their capital in any such undertaking. The proclamation simply reiterates the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which says nothing in express terms concerning loans to a foreign State engaged in any description of war. The general words of the proclamation are these: "We do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril." The spirit of the proclamation, if not the letter of the law, would be broken if British subjects were to aid one belligerent with money, which in reality constitutes an article of contraband more formidable than men, ships, or munitions of war, for it affords the means by which all these supplies can be obtained. The English subscriber might not render himself liable to the punishment of misdemeanor, but at all events he could not receive the assistance of his own Government in enforcing a claim which would seem to be equally inconsistent with English statute and general public law. *In addition, it may be observed that not the slightest security exists that, even if the Union were restored, the Southern States would not repudiate obligations which had been contracted for their coercion and, haply, subjugation.* If Wall-street is not prepared and wealthy enough to take up this loan, we hope that English capitalists, before they embark in the speculation, will calculate the risks, legal and pecuniary, which they are certain to incur.

With regard to the last question, it appears from the statement of the British Consul at New-Orleans, that at least sixty subjects of Her Majesty have been kidnapped by the Confederate authorities, and compelled to serve in the Southern Army. It is true that the Governor of the State has endeavored to afford redress; but in speaking of the once United States, it is extremely difficult to dissociate their former national policy from the separate and distinct interests which now influence the National Government on the one hand, and the insurgent authorities on the other. It will be recollected that at a most critical period of the Crimean war all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was abruptly terminated by Gen. Cass handing to the British Minister Plenipotentiary, his passports, with an order to leave the United States territory. The excuse for this proceeding, one equally discourteous and unjustifiable, was that certain unauthorized agents in Philadelphia had pretended to enlist in the British army a few wretched Germans. The South and the North joined in resenting this insult to the neutrality and the dignity of a sovereign and independent State. *England has no diplomatic relations with the Southern Confederacy; and even if they existed, we do not imagine that even with so good a case she would imitate the ungracious step taken by Gen. Cass.* In all probability most of the men who have been kidnapped have become naturalized Americans, and if this should be so, a very grave question as to the allegiance of the individuals would arise; the Confederate authorities on the one side asserting, as they did in the case of the Hungarian, Kosta, the right of a foreigner to transfer his allegiance, and the British Government on the other asserting the opposite principle. We have, however, every confidence that the Southern authorities will afford ample redress, and will not prejudice their cause by acting either with injustice or oppression to British subjects, whose paramount duty is everywhere to observe strict and impartial neutrality.

Parliament and the American War.

From the London Times Aug. 7.

The course of foreign affairs has been so tranquil in Europe as to require little discussion, and the strange American Revolution has been treated with a deliberate reserve which did honor to the wisdom of Parliament. The true policy of the Government in the dispute is so clear that Parliament is not called upon to interfere with its discretion. Vigorous maintenance of neutral rights may be combined with a careful avoidance of any offence to either belligerent. Traders must take the consequences of the former tendency of English statesmen to limit the privileges of neutrals on the assumption that their own country would be a principal in every war. *The Right of Search and the Law of Blockade rest on the decisions of Lord Stowell, and, if the cotton supply from the Southern States is cut off by the National cruisers, no legitimate ground of complaint will be established until the United States attempt some excess of jurisdiction.*

The Spanish in Hayti.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 3—7 A. M.

Gen. O'Donnell seems to be carrying on matters with a high hand at St. Domingo and Hayti. America's difficulty is Spain's opportunity, and O'Donnell is determined to make the most of it. Letters of the 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, the capital of the Republic of Hayti, announce that six Spanish war steamers had cast anchor in its waters. They are charged by the Captain-General of Cuba with the benevolent mission of supporting by force, if necessary, the demands of the Spanish Government. These demands are—the payment of a sum of 100,000 piasters as indemnity for the damage caused to the Dominican General Cabral, who had been exiled by Santana, and had taken refuge in the Haytian territory, but who again entered that of St. Domingo with the object of rousing the Dominicans to strike a blow for the recovery of their independence; the immediate transfer, at the expense of the Haytian Government, of such Dominicans as might still be found on its territory; the formal retractation of the Protest of the Haytian Government against the Spanish invasion; and, finally, the prohibition of any allusion in the Haytian Press to the affairs of St. Domingo. Such are the terms which the head of the free and enlightened Government of Spain imposes on Hayti; and there is every probability that, in case of resistance to those arrogant demands, Port-au-Prince will be bombarded, and perhaps occupied by a Spanish force.

The pretext for all this is that Gen. Geffrard, President of the Haytian Republic, had allowed the refugee Gen. Cabral to seek an asylum on the Haytian territory. As I mentioned in a previous letter, Cabral and Sanchez, the leaders of the Dominican movement against the partisan who had sold his country to Spain, were beaten, and the latter killed. The Haytian Government was forthwith summoned by the Spanish Consul to remove Cabral to the interior, if not to repel him from the island, and on its declining to violate the rights of hospitality, that functionary hauled down his flag, and retired to Havana. The demand, as I have said, is now repeated, backed by such persuasive arguments as six formidable war steamers with their guns pointed at Port-au-Prince can furnish. We do not yet know the answer of the Haytian President to this agreeable *ultimatum*; but, unsupported and alone, what can he do but yield? The English Consul is said to have interposed his good offices in obtaining a modification of these terms,—with what effect is not yet known. I have already mentioned that among the Dominicians who tried, under Cabral, to recover their independence, there was not a single Haytian; and the present aggression of the Spaniards is to punish Gen. Geffrard for having allowed to a vanquished and fugitive chief a refuge after his defeat.

Operations of Col. Gowan at Sebastopol.

The following letter from the American Contractor, who is raising the sunken frigates in the harbor of Sebastopol, appears in the London papers:

Sebastopol, Friday, July 12.

* * I am getting on very slowly with the ships. They are so rotten there is no portion of them strong enough to "bear their own weight." We tear out their ports, cut holes through the sides below the orlop, through the plank, timbers and ceiling, and then pass chains through. They cut up at once. After tedious labor, we manage to mine under the ships (which are in 60 feet of water, and away below at that depth they are submerged in 24 feet of mud,) and pass chains under the keels. They cut through. We then pass chains around the stem through the hawse pipes and two forward ports; we then tear the upper portion of the stem; hawse pipes, portions of two decks, top, &c., are broken off and brought to the surface by the aid of my powerful caissons, which have a lifting capacity of, in round numbers, 5,000 tons. There is sufficient lifting capacity, but no place to apply it that is capable of sufficient resistance to raise the unwieldly bodies below.

I have raised and removed some fifty vessels, a large majority vessels of war, of which there were nine war steamers, several sixty-gun frigates, and, in fact, such variety of vessels as form a fleet for a first-class Power.

The harbor of Sebastopol is as practically clear this day as it was before the sinking the fleet. There is not a vestige of any portion of a vessel east of a line drawn from Fort Michael to Fort Nicholas, with the exception of two vessels away on the north side of the harbor, which lay so far in that nothing ever approaches so near the shore. Then there are five other vessels that lay between the line before-mentioned and the sea; but they have been blasted, so that they are no virtual obstruction, other than to the anchorage over the spot where they lay, and their position is too much exposed for any vessel to anchor where they are. All the other harbors, bays and creeks are entirely free and clear of any obstruction caused by the sinking of the fleet.

I had a magnificent piece of plate presented me the other day by Capt. Clipperton, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Theodosia, on the part of the "officers of the British Army and the friends of those who fell during the Crimean War, as a testimony of their grateful sense of the generous care he has bestowed on the restoration and preservation of the graves before Sebastopol," as the inscription upon it says. It is a most beautiful and magnificent piece of plate, and is a superb testimonial. I assure you I feel greatly delighted and proud of such distinguished honor.

The Yacht America Beaten.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The match between the *Alarm* and the *America* has been made for some little time between the two owners, (Mr. J. Weld, owner of the *Alarm*, and Mr. Decie, of the *America*,) but it was finally postponed to Monday. The conditions were that it should be sailed over the Queen's Cup Course, as in the race to-day, and the amount to be contended for £100; but with liberty from Mr. Weld for the owner of the *America* to increase it to £1,000, though of course the main issue to be decided was as to which was the fastest schooner. The *America*, as she is now again termed, as every one knows, got sadly out of trim after passing out of the hands of the American owner in 1851, and since then such strong symptoms of dry rot set in that it was deemed advisable to rebuild her, which was done with the utmost care and precaution, to ensure to her her original lines and model in every respect. This was effected at the close of last season, since when she has been on a long cruise to America and other places, on her way picking up a prize in a regatta in the west of England. The *Alarm*, it is needless to say, is the renowned vessel, the winner of almost every prize for which she has contended. Under these circumstances there can be no surprise felt that every one in the least degree interested in yachting matters was anxious to witness the contest or to learn the result.

The start took place off Cowes Castle at 11 A. M., the wind being light from W. S. W. The *America* led until past Ryde on the way to the Warner, when the *Alarm* got the weather gauge, and took the leading position, which she never afterwards relinquished; but on the return from the Warner the *America* carried away her maintopsail, which, of course, materially retarded her until a fresh sail was sent up. The *Alarm* passed the northeast buoy of the Brambles on the first round at 1:27, the *America* 13 minutes astern. The *Alarm* passed Lepe, on the Hampshire shore, at 2:15, and the station vessel at the Castle at 2:30, having then increased her lead of the *America* considerably. In the second round the *Alarm* passed the chequered buoy at the northeast of the Brambles at 4:26, and Lepe at 5h. 54m. 30s., more than 23 minutes ahead of the *America*, who made the same point at 6:18. The *Alarm* came in at Cowes the victor at 6:31, winning by 37 minutes.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with several members of the Royal Family, left Osborne shortly before the starting of the match in the *Fairy*, and witnessed the commencement of the contest. The *Fairy* followed the yachts for some distance and then returned to Osborne.

Population of the United Kingdom.

The completed returns show that the population found in the United Kingdom at the recent census, not reckoning Army, Navy, or merchant seamen who were abroad, amounted to 29,031,298, an increase of 61 per cent. in 50 years, notwithstanding that we have been planting nations by a vast emigration. The census found here 14,077,189 males, and 14,954,109 females—an excess of females over males of 876,920. The overplus of women and girls in England would fill all Liverpool and Leeds; in Scotland, all Edinburgh; in Ireland, all Belfast, Waterford, and Wexford. There are 16 towns in the United Kingdom with a population exceeding 100,000, and 6 parishes in the outskirts of London with such a population—of them (St. Pancras) with very nearly 200,000, (198,882.) The number of inhabited houses in the United Kingdom is 5,154,985, which allows a house to every 5.6 persons.

Obituary.

A dispatch received in Boston, on Monday, from Plymouth, Mass., announces the death of Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., formerly and for many years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and at the time of his decease, Corresponding Secretary of the Congregational Library Association. Dr. Clark was well known throughout the Congregational Churches of New-England, and highly esteemed by them. He was the author of a valuable history of the Congregational Churches of New-England.

Slavers Captured.—The brig *St. Marys*, Capt. Brewer, from Sierra Leone, July 12, arrived here this morning, and reports that the brig *Flight*, formerly of Boston, had been captured by the British vessel-of-war *Falcon*, and taken to Sierra Leone June 30. The *Flight* had 550 slaves on board. A Spanish schooner was also captured by a British steamer, and was taken in July 2, just as she was about to take a cargo of slaves on board. We learn from Capt. Brewer that the *Flight* was captured near Ascension, and was first taken in there. The slaves were taken on board on the southwest coast. They were brought to Sierra Leone, and were to be sent to the West India Islands as apprentices. The *Flight* was hauled upon the beach, and was to be broken up, that being the custom of the British Government, as formerly vessels that had been captured were purchased by parties who again used them in the same trade. It is not known where the brig, which is an old one, came from. The words "*Flight*, of Boston," were painted on the stern. The crew of the slaver, some eight or ten in number, were liberated at Sierra Leone and set ashore. Most of them had been shipped on a vessel about to clear for England. When the vessel was captured the American flag was flying, and those on board refused to take it down, declaring that it must be done by force. The Spanish vessel mentioned above was seized in the River Pongas, by the British man-of-war *Torch*. Her crew were all Spaniards.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 29.*

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

Official Reports—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

The St. Louis papers publish official documents regarding the recent battle at Wilson's Creek. The following is the list of killed and wounded in the

FIRST MISSOURI REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. Geo. L. Andrews.

COMPANY A.

Killed—First Sergeant, Frederick Snyder. Privates—Joseph Bruner, Alex. Emanuel, Frederick Fisher, Otto Albert, Kleinschmitt, Louis E. Neep, John Otturman, Godfried Schneidt, Joseph Stackle.

Wounded—First Sergeant, John E. Winter, Second Sergeant, Frederick C. Meche, Third Sergeant, Christian F. Schuseder, severely; Fourth Corporal, Adolph F. Shuster, severely; Fifth Corporal, Engelbert Weiss; Jacob Bircher, John Dain, Edward Ehrlich, Jacob Oitmaner, Joseph Pesch, John Petterson, John Poll, John Rentz, Adam Rentz, Barnum Ruff, Henry Muryagt, Joseph Welder, John Bottman, Reneholt Roening, Louis Knoll, Fiero Korrell, Karl Rohrt, August Killian, Inecrall Miller, severely; Louis Merty—killed, 9; wounded, 28.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Chris. Gesserman, Wm. Hoffman, Louis Hoebzler, Henry Thomas, Frank Weber, Jiro T. Zuirier.

Wounded and Missing—First Sergeant Frederic Rust, Jacob Armbs, Andrew Gaertner, Wm. Juenger, Phil. Loesch, Wm. Leng, Jno. Mersch, Michael Olrechz, Jno. Ranch, Geo. Schnoider, Frederic Santher, Chas. Schleif, Louis Vohl, Theo. Van Lair, Joseph Wiese, George Zieres.

The following are wounded and present:

First Sergeant Roland Rounbauer, Second Corporal George Maenmel, Third Corporal Leon. Stuckertz, Fourth Corporal Jacob Greer, Fifth Corporal Jno. Colhest, Jno. Bernhan, Henry Bruming, William F. Brown, Joseph Diedrich, Conrad Kauffmann, Ernst Richter.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Corporal Gustav Vollmer, Charles Kanther, Charles Lochner, Thusiko Muehl, Ulrich Mueller, Lucas Stanerzky.

Wounded—Peter Hoehn, seriously; Wendelin Flawazenk, seriously; Ludwig Mohr, seriously; Henry Schwenger, seriously; Frederick Mack, seriously; John Reihng, seriously; Conrad Krayling, seriously; Frederick Medart, slightly; Henry Wawozinowsky, slightly; Charles Schwinn, slightly; Wm. Lindenschmidt, slightly; Lieut. John Tiemeger, slightly; Lieut. Gustavus Finkelnburg, Frederick Schultz, prisoners.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Anthony Hans, James Doyle, G. W. D. Kirkland.

Wounded at Rolla—Second Lieut. Johnston, Corporal Walker; privates Agert, Box, Cronenburg, Crone, Kenner, Rider, Setz, J. Powers, Thompson, Turley, Watson, Kent.

Wounded at Springfield—Nelson, musician; privates, P. Ritchmundt, L. Schultz, J. Shepard, H. Wilson, R. Wilson, H. Corbey.

Missing—F. Tice, L. Leffingwell.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Privates John J. Walker, Perrey A. Rorrs, John Collins, Jeremiah Lary, Daniel Miller, Wm. H. Pieson, Geo. Purdy, Thomas Sherden, Horace E. Wright.

Wounded—Capt. Wilson Cole, slightly; Corporal Benjamin Morrison, Second Corporal James McChesney, severely.

Privates Wounded—Wm. Austen, slightly; Ferdinand Blanchard, slightly; Thomas Bennett, severely; J. P. Childer, dangerously; James Earl, slightly; Albert Gibson, severely; Wm. Holden, slightly; E. J. Jones, dangerously; James Patterson, severely; Barney Searmon, slightly; Andrew Sherrer, severely; James Windley, slightly; John Worthy, slightly; Jno. W. McBride, slightly; Michael Monarty, slightly.

Missing—Loomustrand.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Capt. Gratz, Privates Stone, Moore, Garretey, Robinson, Griffin, Croman, Beardon.

Wounded Badly—Sergeant Reager, Corporal Cromwell, Privates Burk, Till.

Wounded Slightly—Lieut. Meyers, Sergeant Talcott, Privates Carloin, Shepard, O'Kabe, Fitzgerald, Buckman, Balser, Bates, Selleman, Clifford, Ben. Olsun.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Privates, Anton Brown, Herman How, Emile Rosies, John Van Nogen, Edward Whiske, August Weber.

Wounded Severely—Corporals, Jno. Sailald, Hugo Etienne; privates, John Acrain, Jacob Burtch, John Bauman, Peter Dennis, Rudolph Hubert, Joseph Miller, Henry Fautman.

Wounded Slightly—Sergeant Bernard Sinner; Corporals, Thos. Powell, Edward Chapman; musician, Sebastian Bauman; Corporal, August Tank; privates, Victor Bonamie, George Ehrig, Emil Rominof, Christian Wohlepe, Anton Wack.

Missing—Privates, Charles How, Louis Geiser.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Thomas Brennon, George Earl, Mathias H. Engel, John M. Gronert, Frank Gorman, Frank McClone, James Murphy, Frederick Wisner, Charles Woodward.

Missing—Aug. W. Cotton, J. D. McFardan.

Wounded—Charles M. Duffy, shot through the leg, two places; John H. Conant, shot through both legs; Thomas Allen, shot through both legs; Wm. Anogusta, shot in left arm; George Brown, shot in leg, two places; Rudolph Boling, shot in the back; Andrew Caldwell, run over by rebel cavalry; William Rickman, shot by spent ball in back; Patrick Conlin, shot in leg; Henry Davis, shot left arm off; Eugene Downs, shot in wrist; Frank Edwards, shot in right breast; Bernard Kamper, shot in the head; Hugh McGlennon, shot in the thigh; George Oaks, shot in the ankle; Richard Rirre, shot in the ankle; Robert Sales, shot in the face; James Wesley, shot in the hand; Robert Wick, shot in the leg; Frank Moss, shot in the thumb and groin.

Killed, 9; wounded, 20; missing, 2.

COMPANY F.

Killed—First Sergeant Edward Reilly, Henry Ball, John Donahoe, Henry Lange, James Marshall, Christian Mier, Favier Mertz, Archibald McKennon, Charles G. Parish, August Speidel, Charles Jaeger.

Wounded—Lieut. David Murphy, Sergeant Bres, Corporal Preterbone, Corporal Donnelly, Corporal Fitzgerald, Atkins, Baumgartner, Casey, Canning, Dabin, Gansat, Grom, Hennessy, Hughes, Laeffler, Mathias, John Miller, John McGarray, Michael McGarney, McSloy, Shubert, Joseph Smulth, Watson, Zimmerman. Twelve badly.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Privates John Brown, Leopold Clark, John Fatig, John Gibbons, John Mullens, Chas. Overman, James Fowler, Edward Willmore.

Wounded—Lieut. Andrew M. Brown, Sergeant Andrew Hœhstadter, Sergeant Wm. F. Hornuth, Corporal Thomas Morgan, Corporal A. Holsta, Louis Adams, Adam Bower, Peter Carey, Henry Colman, Thomas Hawkins, John Heinzelman, Edmund Hamans, Benj. Joel, John King, Thomas Nolan, Bernard Rodgers, August Orbans, Peter Reilly, John Schaad William Shannon, Joseph Stevens, Michael Sulliman, Ferdinand Vaeth, Alex. Winterowitz, Geo. Smith.

Missing—Ezra Dodd, Patrick McGuire, Sherman Lynll. Killed, 8; wounded, 25; missing, 3. Total, 36.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed, 77; seriously wounded, 98; not seriously wounded, 125; prisoners and missing, 17. Total, 313.

Seven hundred and twenty men of the First Missouri were in the action.

About one-third of the wounded were left in the hospital in Springfield, whose names have not come to hand.

No consolidate report of the killed and wounded has yet been made.

The above was copied from the reports made on the way by the several Captains, and obtained from the tent of Adjutant Hascock. In some of the reports the given names were not written out; and, of course, amidst the bustle, some of the German names may be incorrectly spelled.

THE FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. MERRITT.

To J. M. Schofield, Acting Adjutant-General:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Iowa troops in the late hotly contested battle of "Wilson Creek."

At 6 o'clock P. M., of the 9th inst., the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Col. J. F. Bates being sick, united with the forces at Springfield, under command of Gen. Lyon, and commenced the march to Wilson's Creek, twelve miles distant. Arriving within three miles of the enemy's camp, and in close proximity of their pickets, the order was given to halt. The troops lay on their arms until 3 o'clock A. M., of the 10th instant, when they advanced on the enemy's lines. About 5 o'clock A. M., our advanced skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets and drove them in. The First Missouri and First Kansas Volunteers, and a battalion of regular infantry, under command of Capt. Plumber, with Totten's battery, very soon engaged a considerable number of the rebel forces.

Dubois' battery took a position a short distance east of where the enemy were being engaged, and the Iowa troops were drawing up in line of battle on its left. A brisk fire was commenced and kept up for thirty minutes. The enemy promptly responded with a battery in the ravine, but their shot passed from ten to one hundred feet over our heads. Detailed Company D. First Lieutenant Heller commanding, and Company E, First Lieutenant Abercrombie commanding, to act as skirmishers in advance of my line. Ordered to advance over the hill, engage the enemy and relieve the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. In advancing to engage the enemy, met the First Kansas retreating in confusion. They broke through our line on the right, separating Companies A and F from the balance of the command. While in this confused state received a murderous fire from the enemy's infantry. Gave the command to fall back and reform the line. The din of fire-arms and the loud talking of the retreating troops drowned my voice, so that the command could not be heard on the left. Led the two Companies A and F over the hill, halted them and ordered them to about face and fire on a squad of the enemy's cavalry, advancing to charge on a section of Totten's battery. The fire was executed with promptness and effect, and after receiving the discharge from the battery, the enemy retired in double quick time, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. Ordered Companies A and B to help their position until further orders, and then returned to Companies I, C, H, K, G and B, who had been left facing the enemy's line; found our troops advancing under a galling fire from the enemy's infantry. After repulsing the enemy, they fell back in good order. Ordered Major A. B. Porter to proceed to the rear and take command of four companies, A, F, D and E, there stationed. Held our position in front for five hours, alternately advancing and retiring as the approach and repulse of the enemy made it necessary to do so. In every charge the enemy made, we repulsed them and drove them into the ravine below. About 12 o'clock M. the order was given to retire from the field, which was done in good order. As we retired over the hill, we passed a section of Totten's Battery, occupying a commanding point to the right, supported on the right by Companies A, F, D and E, of the Iowa troops, under command of Major Porter, and on the left by one company of regular infantry, under command of Capt. Lathrop. This command sustained our retreat with great coolness and determination under a most terrific discharge from the enemy's infantry. After the wounded were gathered up, our column formed in order of march, and the enemy repulsed, the battery and infantry retired in good order. Thus closed one of the most hotly-contested engagements known to the country, commencing twenty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., and concluding twenty minutes after 12 o'clock M., in which the enemy brought to the field 14,000 well-armed and well-disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops, and our own amounted to about 5,000 troops, in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 troops for the concluding four hours of it.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge valuable aid and assistance from Major A. B. Porter, Adjutant Geo. W. Waldron (who was wounded in the leg) and Sergeant-Major Charles Compton; and to express my unbounded admiration of the heroic conduct displayed by both officers and men. No troops, regular or volunteer, ever sustained their country's flag with more determined valor and fortitude; they have crowned themselves with imperishable honor, and must occupy a conspicuous place in the history of their country.

A list of the killed, missing and wounded, will be found attached to this report, together with such notices of individual prowess as were observed on the field.

Before concluding this report, I must bear testimony to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. A. L. Mason, of Company C, who fell in a charge, at the head of his company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. MERRITT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Shelly Norman.

Missing—Madison B. Stone.

Wounded—George Greenhow, Hugh J. Campbell, —— Lorher (mortally,) Jessee Lucas, N. M. Brown, Alex. Miller, I. M. Heston.

COMPANY B.

Officers—First Lieutenant H. Graham; a ball in the elbow; slight wound. Third Sergeant B. Shearer; a ball in the shoulder; not serious. Second Corporal J. A. Robbison. Corporal J. W. Rinney, a slight wound in the calf of the leg. Corporal A. L. McPherson; a slight wound in the elbow.

Privates.—S. B. Austin, a slight wound in the leg; left at Springfield. H. B. Humphrey, a wound in the neck; left at Springfield. W. M. Decamp, a wound in the thigh; left at Springfield. M. H. Goodrill, a flesh wound in the arm; not serious. M. H. Brown, a ball in the knee; serious. Geo. Walters, a shot in the calf of the leg; not serious. A. M. Smith, a ball in the calf of the leg; not serious. Chas. E. Thompson, a ball in the shoulder; serious. Cyrus Douglass, a ball in the groin; mortal; left at Springfield. Jas. E. Edington, a ball in the breast; mortal; left at Springfield. M. Champlin, a wound in the leg; not serious; left at Springfield. Jas. Watson, a wound in the wrist; not serious. Chas. Hilton, a wound in the left thigh; not serious. Jas. Murray, a wound in the wrist; not serious. W. Tyler, a slight wound in the breast. H. Trimble, a bayonet wound in the hand; not serious. L. Madder, a wound in the thigh; not serious. R. M. Hampton, a flesh wound in the face; not serious. L. H. Dillon, a buckshot in the leg; not serious. W. Ferguson, a wound in the shoulder and elbow; not serious. A. L. Long, a wound in the forehead; not serious. Wm. Butler, a wound in the forehead; not serious. Geo. W. Dennis, a wound in the hand; not serious. W. Moffit, a wound in the hip; not serious.

Dead—W. R. Muncey; killed by a ball in the forehead.

Missing—A. Walker. F. H. Salls; supposed to be dead. L. H. Dillon, ball in the thigh.

HARRY GRAHAM,
Commanding Company B.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Capt. A. L. Mason, Sergeant Alexander H. Buchanan, Private Charles Michaner.

Seriously Wounded—First Lieutenant Wm. Purcell, Corporal A. N. Snyder, Privates Jas. R. Underwood, A. F. Jewell, O. F. Bennett, Robert Armstrong, Abram Sharel, Albert Nawes, John Cogdal, William Fickering, Jacob Ricketts, Hubert Patton, R. R. Madden, J. D. Oldridge, Gottlieb Meurer, Jacob Kain, Joseph Lane, A. J. Hanaman, B. F. Fobes, Chas. Fox, Moses Etherton—Total, 21.

Slightly Wounded—Sergeant C. G. Hayes, J. J. Bridges, Jerome Morton, Wm. Stone, Benj. Stone, Wm. M. Stewart—Total, 6.

Aggregate killed, 3; wounded, 27.

Of the wounded, there were left in the hospital at Springfield, six, viz.: Corporal Snyder, Privates Underwood, Jewell, Bennett, Armstrong, Cogdal. The remainder of wounded, numbering twenty-one, are not with the command.

WM. F. DAVIS,
Second Lieutenant Comm'g Com'y C.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant H. Rose, slightly wounded in the head; private Ed. Bonitz, mortally wounded in the abdomen; private George Ruff, slightly wounded in the right hand.

COMPANY E.

Wounded—Corporal Wm. J. Fuller, seriously; T. Canfield, Jr., slightly; Geo. Lawrence, slightly; Henry C. Corens, slightly; R. M. Miles, slightly.

COMPANY F.

Killed—J. R. Whipple.

Wounded—Frank Mann, mortally, since died; R. W. Hamilton, slightly; Chas. A. Hanson, slightly.

S. M. WISE, Captain.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Private Hans J. Nehm.

Mortally Wounded—Sergeant Conrad Todewald.

Severely Wounded—Ernst Arp, Peter Einfeldt, Emil Magnus, Friedrich J. Prien, Hans Rahn, Hans Reimer, Friedrich Dose, Wilhelm Kiel, Heinrich Sievers, Heinrich Stoltenberg, Johann Petersen, Henry Wright.

Slightly Wounded—Detler Brammer, Joseph Enderle, John J. Murbach, Jens Matthiesserd, Jacob Phaff, Aug. Rohlf, Henry Selken.

Recapitulation—Killed, 1; mortally wounded, 1; severely, 12; slightly, 7; total, 21.

Deserving Recommendation for Conduct in Battle—Sergeant Ernst Claussen, Sergeant Conrad Todewald, Corporal Gustav A. Koch, Private Wm. S. Mackenzie.

A. WENTZ, Captain.

COMPANY H.

Killed.—Frank Detmer, Louis Goebel, Frank Rhomberg.

Seriously Wounded.—Peter Jeggi, bullet in the backbone; Frank Otto, leg shattered; Adam Deeg, bullet through cheek and neck; Frank Deggendorf, bullet through left arm and shoulder; Geo. Buhler, bullet in leg above the knee; Ezekiel Weirich, bullet through thigh; Ulrich Wyss, shot through thigh.

Missing.—Private George Kargel.

Slightly Wounded.—Capt. Frederick Gottschalk, shot through the calf; Fr. Galle, shot on the thumb; John Wool, shot through the elbow; Josef Lichtenhain, shot through foot; Jacob Valerius, badly shot through foot; Dietrick Meyer, slightly shot in the neck; John Steimlie, shot through finger, (amputated;) John Frey, shot twice through the upper part of the thigh; Abe Herbst, shot transversely through the foot; Rudolph Wienaud, shot slightly in the fleshy part of the thigh; Leo Schumacher, shot slightly in the knee; Andrew Schoonl, shot slightly on the chin; Ed. Merz, shot on the upper part of the head, but not seriously.

FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK, Captain.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Private Perry Hoyt.

Seriously Wounded—E. Coulter, leg; Harry Shaffer, leg and arm; John Stine, leg and breast; R. K. McKee, arm; W. D. Robins, leg; Samuel Daniels, leg.

Slightly Wounded—J. C. Stewart, leg; John Fitzgerald, face; Joseph Hollan, foot; J. M. Chase, back; George S. Choonover, arm badly bruised by grape-shot.

Sergeant Coulter and Privates Shaffer and Stine were left at Springfield.

John Van Meter, Second Sergeant, and John H. Stibbs, Sergeant, particularly distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery.

J. H. STIBBS, Orderly Sergeant,
Company K., First Iowa Regiment.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Private J. H. McHenry; by rifle ball over the temple.

Mortally Wounded—Private J. J. Wall; by musket ball through the abdomen.

Seriously Wounded—Privates Geo. N. Ballou, by musket ball in breast; John Bell, by Minié ball through leg, just below the hip; N. C. Darrah, by musket ball through left arm, below the elbow; S. W. Mattis, musket ball through leg, above the knee; C. W. Moreing, by Minié ball through foot; A. Y. McDonald, musket ball through leg, below the knee; Geo. S. Pierce, by musket ball through leg, near the hip; L. Webb, by musket ball through leg, below the knee.

Slightly Wounded—Corporal Robert Williams, by spent musket ball, below the knee. Privates O. W. Bennett, by pistol ball below the knee. C. Gregory, by pistol ball through the hand. John Leary, by spent cannon ball on the foot. Jas. O'Grady, by musket ball on leg, above knee. E. Tisdale, by pistol ball on the neck. C. J. Weigle, by rifle ball on the knee. G. H. Clarke, by musket balls in side and breast—spent balls. Lieut. Geo. Waldron, by rifle ball in leg, below the knee.

Recapitulation—Killed, 1; wounded, 1; mortally wounded, 1; seriously wounded, 8; slightly wounded, 9; total, 19.

Left in Hospital at Springfield—Privates Henry O. Darrah, John Leary, C. W. Moreing, A. Y. McDonald, Geo. S. Pierce, J. J. Webb, Geo. Westlake, sick with fever.

A. RUSSELL,
Orderly Sergeant, Company I.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 19.

The closer the accounts of this battle are sifted

The more certain does it appear that the National forces, though vastly inferior in numbers, achieved a most brilliant victory. It is to be noted, that the Confederates had the advantage in the selection of the ground—it was of their own choosing. Leaving out of count the irregular force, composed mainly of Missourians, they had some 14,000 men, well armed and well disciplined, volunteers from Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, commanded by McCULLOCH, MACKINTOSH, late of the United States Army, PRICE and others. Opposed to this force—after the first hour, when there was an alarming defection in SIGEL's column, and when in consequence of this defection his battery was surrendered and turned upon the Union troops with great severity, he himself behaving with great courage and coolness all the while—was the inconsiderable number of about three thousand six hundred men. The battle commenced about 5 A. M., and terminated at 12 o'clock. In this interval of time, eleven or twelve charges were made upon the Union troops, the Confederates occupying a position along a ravine, and the Union forces a position above them, and just as often as they attacked they were repulsed, with great slaughter. The last effort of the Confederates was to take TOTTEN's Battery, and for this purpose they came in tremendous force, but they were driven back in splendid style, and that ended the fight. TOTTEN's Battery was brought off, and the retreat of the Union forces effected in good order. The Confederates were perfectly content to withdraw from the contest, and made no attempt at pursuit of the National forces, then or at any other time. Toward the evening of the next day, after the National forces had quitted Springfield for Rolla, some 1,200 of the Confederate cavalry entered Springfield and took possession of the town. They had not the ability to move from it, so sorely were they cut up and damaged by the battle.

Our inquiries justify us in stating the loss on the National side at between 200 and 300 killed, and about 800 wounded; while upon the Confederate side, the best sources of information make the loss in killed about 2,000, and the wounded from 2,500 to 3,000. It was a frightful slaughter. Gen. LYON was killed early in the day, and the Confederates seem to have recognized him at once, for when he fell, one universal shout went up all along the line of the enemy.

The best evidence of the disabled condition of the enemy is found in the fact that at no time was an attempt made to pursue the retiring Union force. All they could do was to get to Springfield with a portion of their cavalry next day. They had every temptation in the world to follow the retreating force. They knew that it would take with them over $300,000 of funds of the Branch Bank of Springfield, and that the immense baggage train, which was brought off safely, was of great value. Indeed, if it had been captured, they would have found the worth of it not less than a million of dollars, which would have richly compensated for their loss at Wilson's Creek.

Altogether, the battle was the most severe that has ever occurred in the United States, and the brave officers and men who, at such unequal odds, fought and achieved a substantial victory, deserve special attention and applause from the whole country.

Position of Military Affairs—The War to be Waged in Earnest.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

A new face is put on the affairs of the Union by the financial success of Mr. CHASE. The unanimity with which the Northern capitalists come to the rescue of the Government in its present critical position affords an assurance that *the Government is to be sustained.* Capital becoming so far hazarded in the war cannot, after this, hold back from its prosecution.

But it is to be observed that the banks which now stand in the breach, and the public who are soon to be called upon to aid in taking the loan, advance their money upon the condition that the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, and for a definite object and upon a judicious plan.

The war is now really to commence, as you will see from the President's proclamation of to-day, and from the military and naval movements everywhere. For four months the Government has been only nominally at war, and has, meanwhile, lost so much prestige that it will necessarily take some months and some hundreds of millions to put it back in the same relative position for offensive measures that it held on the 14th of April. Prior to that day, it was known here that Virginia was to be the battle-ground—that Virginia was at the head of the secession league, and that the United States naval and military establishments were relied upon for furnishing the material of war, while the numerous strategic points within the State were to be held for the purposes of defence, and fortified accordingly. The Secessionists had declared then, as they have done since, and do now, that *in Virginia is to be fought the great fight for Southern independence.*

But the United States Government did not even then appear to believe that war was really to ensue. They not only suffered Virginia to take possession of the Gosport Navy-yard, but they took no measures for retaking it, and for the recovery of those immense stores of war that are now so effectually turned against us. It is said, as an excuse for this negligence, that the Executive lacked power. But he had just as much power then over a United States Navy-yard as he has now.

As late as the 24th of May it was perceived that the Confederates were gathering in force at the greatest strategic point for their purposes that exists in the country, and persons who were well acquainted with the locality called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking possession of it before the Confederates had completed its defences. But no, nothing could be done for two months more, nor until the enemy had raised batteries of two or three hundred heavy guns, and concentrated upon that point the *élite* of their forces.

Military men say that if the Executive Government had moved in time, they might easily have recovered Gosport, taken Norfolk and Richmond, and held the Manassas Junction. The truth seems to be that the Government has never been in earnest, and that their proclamations and preparations were intended to bluff the insurrectionary States. I know myself that leading men in Congress would not believe, even at the beginning of the late extra session, that there would be much of a war.

Gen. SCOTT, to whom the conduct of the war was committed, held back from an attack on Manassas as long as he could, in the hope that something would turn up to prevent the necessity of striking a blow at all. Some suppose that as the war is now to become one for subjecting the South to their allegiance, as it is called, by force, Gen. SCOTT will avail himself voluntarily of the new Army retiring law to retire from active service. But, let that be as it may, no one can doubt that the Government is in earnest now, and will push the war with all the means that it possesses.

Of the plan of the war,—which must by this time have been formed, no one knows anything, or ought to know anything, except those who have it in hand. But we know that the Confederates are making their plans, and are carrying them out. First, they intend to establish their power in Western Virginia, and they have sent their best General and their best troops to effect this object. Meanwhile they are strengthening their position at Manassas, fortifying Richmond, hemming in Fortress Monroe, erecting batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac, preparing rafts and batteaux in the creeks and inlets of the same, holding the right bank of the Upper Potomac, and every day threatening our lines from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria. Their first object appears to be to expel every vestige of National power from Virginia. Within this and the next year Virginia and every part of it, from the Ohio to Hampton Roads, will probably be the chief theatre of the civil war.

From New-Mexico.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE NAVAJOES—THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

The Navajoes seem ubiquitous. They are everywhere seen, and if you but stick your nose outside the plaza, ten to one but it comes back with a jerk, with an arrow sticking through it.

On the 15th inst., our Southern stage was attacked by Apaches on its downward trip, while in camp at Valverde. The driver, JACOB BINGERMAN, was killed, and JOSEPH GIBBOLD, conductor, and OLGIN and son, rancheros, wounded. The former, it is supposed, mortally.

The mules belonging to the stage company were saved, notwithstanding nineteen head of horses and two hundred cattle were taken from the same inclosure. The cattle were subsequently recovered. Indian depredations are altogether too frequent here. Scarce a day passes but we hear, and sometimes see, evidences of their unwelcome visits, and as soon as they understand that the whites are at war among themselves, we shall have a hot time. Like Falstaff's ragamuffins at the battle of Shrewsbury, we are in a position to be peppered.

Lively times are expected in the Valley of the Mesilla. The North and South, from present indications, intend trying their strength there. All our disposable troops are either there or on the way, and the Texans are exerting themselves to the utmost to bring into the field at that point a corresponding force. That there will soon be a collision there, no one seems to doubt.

Gov. L. S. OWENS, of Arizona, has taken refuge within the Southern lines. Capts. JONES and GARLAND, of the Seventh United States Infantry, have resigned, and are off for Dixie. They are native of Virginia.

A Mr. TURNER, recently connected in the publication of the *Arizonian*, at Tucson, was murdered near Los Vegas on the 8th inst. ANDREW J. HARRINGTON, another typo, was killed last week at Pino Alto.

Mr. DIEGO ARCHULETA is WATS' opponent for Congress. He was once a member of the Mexican Congress and a Colonel in the Mexican Army. He is a man of unquestioned ability, but it is somewhat doubtful whether he will be able to defeat his opponent. WATS is backed by the new regimen, and patronage liberally bestowed is a certain argument which has already lost ARCHULETA many friends, who otherwise would have stood by him to the closing of the polls. WATS' friends are sanguine of success, but they should not forget that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." ARCHULETA is a Union man.

In many parts of the Territory the wheat is being harvested. We still continue to be favored with sizable rains, and there is a fair prospect of a good corn crop. SPECTATOR.

Mrs. Prof. MITCHELL died suddenly in Albany on Aug. [illegible], of an apoplectic [illegible]. Her husband was immediately sent for, [illegible] to issue upon the duties of his Brigadier-Generalship.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Relative to the Taxation of Property in Other States.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before all the Justices.

The People ex rel. Hoyt vs. The Commissioner of Taxes.—The relator, a resident of the City of New-York, was assessed in respect to capital invested in business in the City of New-Orleans; also in respect to chattels upon his farm in New-Jersey. The following is a brief synopsis of an elaborate opinion delivered upon this question by Chief Justice COMSTOCK: Under the statutes of this State, relating to taxation, the personal property of a resident actually situated in another State or county, is not to be included in the assessment against him. On the other hand, the personal property of a non-resident, which is situated here, is liable to taxation with such exceptions as the statute laws have made. But these rules apply to property which is capable of having an actual *situs*, and has none within another State. Property merely in transit through another State is not taxable. Debts and choses in action in general follow the domain of the owner. Ships at sea, if registered at a port within the State, have no *situs* elsewhere, and are to be assessed here.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Susan A. Stocker vs. William D. Stocker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Island City Bank.—I am not satisfied that this order should be granted.

John S. Mitchell et als., vs. George Harris.—Attachment granted.

Moses H. Swift et al., vs. Clara C. Swift.—Order granted.

Henry Farrington vs. John W. Latson.—Order granted.

Horace Ramsdell vs. Kellogg H. Loomis.—Order granted.

Flyn vs. Armstrong.—Granted.

Mena Etty vs. Charles Etty.—Referred back for further proof as to first marriage of the defendant.

The Liquid Quartz Co. vs. Benjamin H. Budd.—Motion for injunction denied.

Nicholas Becker vs. Adolphus G. Mandell.—Order refused.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, C. J.—*James Stewart et al., vs. William A. Kettletas.*—I do not find a copy of the proposed amendment among the papers submitted. Counsel are requested to furnish the same.

S. Robbins vs. The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Co.—Counsel are desired to furnish a copy of the stenographers notes, at least of such part of them as relates to the questions of difference between the counsel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 21, 1861.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	88	8 Bank of S. of N. Y.	75½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68......	87¾	16 Impor. & Trad. Bank	79
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	80½	8 Amer. Exc. Bank..	76
1,000 do........	80	125 N. Y. Central R....	73
15,000 Treas. 6 ℔c. 2 Year	97¼	100 do.........s60	72½
1,000 Trea. 12 ℔c. Notes.	101	50 do.........s30	72½
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	90⅛	200 do........	73
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '70	82	200 do........	73¼
9,000 Michigan 6s........	80	50 do........	73¼
12,000 M. S. 8 wk. bds..	79	10 Metropolitan Bank.	80
15,000 Ten. State 6s '90.	42⅛	6 Bank of America...	95
5,000 do	42⅝	10 Bank of Commerce.	76½
10,000 do	42¾	100 Canton Company...	10
1,000 N. Ca. State 6s....	62	24 Penn. Coal Co.....	76
5,000 do	61⅜	15 Pacific Mail S. Co.	70⅛
1,000 do	60½	25 Panama Railroad...	105⅛
19,000 Mo. State 6s......	41⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63⅜
1,000 do	41½	30 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	95
5,000 do.......s5	41½	50 Gal. & Chic. R......	65
1,000 M. S. 8 ℔ ct. bds..	55	200 do	64⅜
1,000 Virginia State 6s	54½	50 do.....s10	64⅞
1,000 do	54	50 do	64⅜
500 Georgia St. 6s....	68	150 do.....b3	65
1,000 do	69	50 do.....s10	64⅞
3,000 Ill. Canal B. '60..	80	10 Clev. & Toledo R.	28⅛
2,000 Ill. Ster. Bonds..	81	500 do	28⅞
6,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62..	100¼	100 do	29
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102½	100 Chi. & Rock I. R....	38⅞
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. bs.	92⅞	100 do.......b5	39
2,000 Ill. C. R. bs. lots 500	90	100 do	38¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. bs.	95¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	88	100 N. Y. C. R. [illegible]	73½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	100 do.......bnwk	73⅜
5,000 Treas. 6 ℔c. 2 Year	97⅛	50 Erie Railway Pref'd	48
3,000 Ky. State 6s......	77	100 Panama Railroad...	106
5,000 N. C. State 6s....	60⅝	600 Cleve. & Toledo R.	29⅛
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	50 Chicago & R. I'd R.	39⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s....	53⅛	100 do.....s60	39⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s....	42⅛	100 do	39⅛
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds...	90	100 do	39⅛
11 Shoe & Leather Bk.	80	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	58
100 Pac. M. St'p Co.....	70⅛	10 do	58⅛
150 Canton Company..	10		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

There is an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on the Stock Exchange to-day over the current sales of yesterday, incident to an improved confidence in the political and military situation of the country, and to the demand for Stocks to meet the heavy amount of *short* contracts entered upon since Thursday of last week. The parties who had been bearing the market since that time, on the assumption that the strength and ability of the National Army in and around Washington are unequal to the attack or demonstration which may be made upon it by the enemy, were not disposed at the early Board to-day to follow up their sales. There was marked quiet and apparent dullness on the first call of the speculative list, the amount of actual business being unusually small. But, on returning to the list, the buyers at the Board bid prices up, and continued the demand on the Street after the adjournment, particularly for the Railway Shares, which rose to 73¾ ℔ cent., ex dividend, for New-York Central, 65¼ for Galena, 39¾@40 for Rock Island, and 29⅜@½ for Toledo. The National Stocks were steady; the State Stocks higher on Tennessees and Missouris, and steady on Virginias. At the Second Board there was increased spirit among buyers, but not a large business accomplished. Central sold at 73¾ ℔ cent., and Tennessees rose to 43 ℔ cent. Later in the afternoon the bidding continued strong, about as follows:

Central	73⅞	Galena	65⅛
Erie	25⅞	Toledo	29⅜
Missouris	42⅛	Rock Island	39⅝
Tennessees	42¾	Illinois Central	64⅛
Panama	105⅛	Mich. Central	41⅞
Pacific	70⅛	Hudson	33⅞
Reading	35⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	28⅛

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares. The changes from yesterday are ½ advance on State and 1½ on American Exchange, and a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Manhattan:

New-York	80	Broadway	100
Manhattan	112	American Exchange	76½
Merchants'	85	Metropolitan	80
Union	88	Market	75
America	95	Nassau	75
City	100	Continental	66
Mechanics' and Traders'	100	St. Nicholas	66
Merchants' Exchange	79	Commonwealth	65
State of New-York	75⅛	Importers' & Traders'	78½
Commerce	76	Park	85

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows: Eries of 1883 and Michigan Southern Seconds are 2 ℔ cent. off and the other changes unimportant.

N. Y. Central sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔c.	73⅛
Erie firsts, '68	103	Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75.	90
Erie seconds, '59	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	50
Erie seconds, ex. Bs.	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Erie thirds, '83	83	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	35
Erie fifths, '88	63	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	102⅛	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Hudson Convs. '67	79	L. E. & Wabash firsts	58⅛
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old	98	L. E. & W. seconds	26
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	96	D. L. & Western firsts	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	78	D. L. & Western seconds	88
M. So. 7 ℔ c. Assent. B.	50	C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. bds.	92⅛

The Exchange market since the Boston steamer mail is very quiet. The quotation on London is 107½ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills. There is not a large movement this week, and while the demand for first-class bills is moderate, the Bankers are indisposed to press sales even at the best current figure. In the Money market there is nothing new to remark upon. Much satisfaction is felt that the Secretary of the Treasury will change the form of his 3-year Bills to the coupon form, instead of requiring the Bills themselves to be presented and the payment of the half-yearly interest stamped upon their face every six months. The first issue of the Bills of $50,000,000 will bear the uniform date of *Aug.* 19, 1861, and the five coupons attached will be payable as follows: Feb. 19, 1862; Aug. 19, 1862; Feb. 19, 1863; Aug. 19, 1863; Feb. 19, 1864. And the principal and the last six months' interest will be paid on presentation of the Bill on or after 19th August, 1864.

Great Prosperity of the Canals.

From the Albany Journal.

The present Canal Board entered upon its duties on Jan. 1, 1860. The condition in which it found the Canals and their finances may be gathered from the annual Message of the Governor of the same year. The receipts from tolls belonging to the Canal fund were insufficient by nearly half a million of dollars, to pay for repairs and maintenance of the Canals, and the interest on the Canal debt. The figures were these:

The interest on the canal debt of $25,897,664 38	$1,400,000 00
Expenses, repairs, &c.	897,858 96
Total	$2,297,858 96
Revenue from tolls, &c.	1,859,879 63
Deficiency	$437,975 33

There seemed to be no resort to supply this deficiency but taxation.

In addition to the canal debt, the State owed $6,500,000 on account of the general fund, requiring an annual interest of about $400,000, and was without any source of revenue, except taxation, to meet either that charge or the ordinary expenses of administration.

At the same time the canals were unfinished and required an expenditure of $1,600,000 to complete them.

There seemed to be no escape from taxation, severe and protracted; and tried friends of our system of public works were well nigh discouraged, while the enemies of them "thanked God and took courage." Especially the powerful and sleepless antagonist of the canals availed itself of the gloomy character of this financial exhibit, to give force to its disparagement of the public works, and again derided and contemned the policy of completing them. The Legislature, elected in ignorance of an actual deficiency of revenue, and of course without any instructions upon the point from their constituents, adjourned, after providing for the immediate wants of the State and for the completion of the canals, by the heaviest tax ever levied upon the people, leaving it to the Canal Board to devise a policy which might save the State from perpetuating such a system.

To this duty the Canal Board addressed itself by reducing the expenditure on the one hand and increasing the revenue on the other. The effort to reduce the cost of maintenance and repairs produced gratifying results.

Expense in 1859–'60	$897,878 96
Same in 1860–'61	746,976 78
Annual saving	$150,902 18

The expenses for the present year can now be estimated only, but there is no reason to suppose they will exceed those of 1860–'61.

To increase the revenue no means appeared to be so expedient as an increase of the rates of toll.

The increase was denounced by some, who dreaded its effect upon the tonnage of the canals, by diverting transportation from the canals to railroads. This opposition was reinforced by nearly the entire carrying interest upon the canals, which maintained that its business would be circumscribed thereby. The Board, however, persisted in discarding the ruinous rates at which the tolls had been placed, and upon several important articles of transport it imposed a moderately increased rate. Experience has settled the question between the Canal Board and such as dissented from its views. The Auditor's report made to the Legislature in January last contains this statement: "On every class of articles on which the rates have been raised, the toll receipts have increased over 1859." The result of the year's business was most satisfactory, and contrasted with that of the previous year thus:

Tolls received in 1860–'61	$3,009,507 00
Tolls received in 1859–'60	1,723,945 00
Increase in 1860–'61	$1,285,652 00
Add amount saved in expenses	150,902 18
Inc. net income in 1860 over 1859	$1,436,554 18

Instructed as well as encouraged by results like these, the Board made some further modifications of the rates of toll last Spring. Up to Aug. 1, the increase over the large receipts of 1860 is $293,000; which justifies the belief that the whole increase of the present year will be $500,000 over 1860, and $2,000,000 over 1859.

Contrasting the close of 1861 with the opening of 1860, it will be seen that while on Jan. 1, 1860, the canals were deficient in receipts to pay expenses and interest by the sum of $437,979 33, they will be able, on Jan. 1, 1862, to pay, from the receipts of the year, all charges for expenses and interest, and $1,500,000 of principal.

The hope may now be reasonably indulged, that, if the policy established by the present Board be adhered to—rigid economy and adequate tolls—the day is not distant when the canals will redeem the State from debt and taxation.

THE GALENA ROAD.

From Hallet's European and American Circular.

The Income account of this Road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Pass. earnings	$341,384	Operating expenses	$810,491
Freight earnings	1,041,564	Int. 1 m. b. $139,510	
Mail and other egs.	79,803	Int. 2 m. b. 108,850—	248,360
		Div., Feb., '60, 3 ℔ c.	180,834
Total	$1,462,751	Pd. to Sinking Fund	100,582
Surplus Jan. 1, '60.	250,687	Other charges	37,959
		Surplus 1st Jan., '61.	335,212
Total	$1,713,438	Total	$1,713,438

Abstract of general balance-sheet for several years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Road, &c.	$8,429,043	$8,879,804	$9,335,727
Machinery	150,264	168,731	59,734
Real estate	22,948	23,138	23,138
Materials	28,225	7,079	476,683
Bonds, &c	211,003	211,003	318,098
Miscellaneous	333,495	459,319	70,367
Cash	35,737	47,498	82,975
Total	$9,210,715	$9,896,573	$10,366,716

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Road, &c	$9,339,390	$9,354,514	$9,352,481
Machinery	50,302	48,858	43,413
Real estate	22,706	21,432	20,334
Materials	281,483	213,097	228,462
Bonds, &c	203,132	313,243	308,826
Miscellaneous	110,192	145,557	150,867
Cash	193,311	249,780	363,503
Total	$10,300,516	$10,346,441	$10,469,886

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Capital	$5,441,500	$6,013,100	$6,023,800
Second Div. Bonds	3,500		
Third Div. Bonds	660,000	600,000	600,000
First Mort. Bonds	1,337,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Second M. Bonds	760,000	906,000	1,847,000
Litchfield Bonds	113,830	52,015	52,015
Bills payable	436,238	611,567	49,716
Scrip, &c	33,569	16,004	8,339
Div. and Coup	43,359	45,212	8,088
Sinking funds	40,000	98,000	152,000
Surplus, &c	380,629	153,720	82,975
Sundries		953	141,783
Total	$9,210,715	$9,896,571	$10,366,716

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Capital	$6,026,400	$6,027,700	$6,028,300
Third Div. Bonds	600,000	600,600	600,000
First Mort. Bonds	1,511,000	1,393,000	1,393,000
Second M. Bonds	1,738,000	1,629,000	1,520,000
Litchfield Bonds	52,015	11,200	11,200
Bills payable		3,837	9,766
Scrip, &c	5,994	4,702	4,197
Div. and Coup	12,521	11,726	11,943
Sinking funds	269,000	378,060	487,900
Surplus, &c	198,636	250,687	335,212
Sundries	4,949	36,589	77,269
Total	$10,300,516	$10,346,414	$10,469,886

Statement of cost, earnings, and dividends from the opening of the road:

Years.	Cost of Road.	Mileage.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Amount of Dividend.	Per Cent.
1849	$433,429	40.50	$48,520	$29,812	$23,383	10½
1850	695,507	42.50	127,686	78,782	47,711	15
1851	1,326,706	84.50	211,310	123,948	62,914	15
1852	2,230,189	92.50	473,638	286,162	149,973	20
1853	4,143,656	187.50	799,013	439,814	353,155	16
1854	6,552,163	211.50	1,506,710	820,193	546,519	17
1855	8,429,043	249.50	2,315,787	1,252,042	986,524	22
1856	8,979,804	249.50	2,416,344	1,120,851	1,095,590	20
1857	9,436,721	259.50	1,640,807	719,555	301,115	5
1858	9,339,390	259.50	1,547,561	620,328	241,024	4
1859	9,354,514	259.50	1,369,441	556,420	120,528	2
1860	9,352,481	261.25	1-462,752	652,261	180,834	3

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 12.	LOANS. Aug. 19.	SPECIE. Aug. 12.	SPECIE. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$3,356,000	$3,308,000	$941,000	$937,000
North America	2,936,556	2,945,699	1,901,059	861,653
Farmers & Mech.	4,114,790	4,095,838	1,381,955	1,365,255
Commercial	1,463,000	1,456,000	304,000	318,000
Mechanics'	1,497,076	1,514,049	312,082	329,933
N. Liberties	1,198,000	1,235,000	366,000	321,000
Southwark	831,033	847,601	305,333	343,884
Kensington	599,657	589,650	164,770	193,176
Penn Township	592,361	586,684	203,523	202,358
Western	1,305,582	1,280,056	559,748	540,854
Man. & Mech.	1,014,060	1,028,064	180,988	185,493
Commerce	655,865	626,500	184,035	175,927
Girard	1,863,556	1,878,669	357,098	341,370
Tradesmen's	486,504	483,089	143,594	157,390
Consolidation	420,673	416,232	89,846	91,199
City	602,307	678,164	157,091	151,637
Commonwealth	373,706	387,225	80,608	79,285
Corn Exchange	347,000	353,000	112,600	111,000
Union	306,300	301,563	68,400	59,706
Total	24,064,070	24,011,084	$6,796,140	$6,766,120

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 12.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 19.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 12.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$1,771,000	$1,690,000	$225,000	$233,000
North America	2,123,819	2,075,380	230,805	233,625
Farmers & Mech	3,322,678	3,287,323	359,915	361,995
Commercial	785,000	765,000	96,000	97,000
Mechanics'	713,568	803,889	120,310	123,015
N. Liberties	886,000	856,000	75,000	75,000
Southwark	669,036	690,578	67,310	66,630
Kensington	411,921	435,080	104,845	105,370
Penn Township	470,943	461,221	54,431	54,856
Western	1,123,639	1,072,048	111,355	116,565
Man. & Mech	530,572	550,850	61,118	63,785
Commerce	530,055	490,772	55,230	55,615
Girard	767,248	750,826	169,245	171,745
Tradesmen's	349,817	381,682	50,520	57,636
Consolidation	192,209	193,284	69,150	67,095
City	363,708	347,658	39,690	45,250
Commonwealth	165,411	164,447	66,985	64,645
Corn Exchange	231,000	219,000	32,000	68,000
Union	169,600	160,790	32,000	32,000
Total	15,568,024	15,335,858	$2,074,009	$2,076,857

The aggregate of the Bank statement compares with that of the previous week as follows:

Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	24,064,070	24,011,084	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	6,796,140	6,766,120	Dec. 30,020
Due from other Bks.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other Bks.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	15,568,024	15,335,858	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	2,074,009	2,076,857	Inc. [illegible]

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

CURRENCY.

New-England	½	New-Orleans	15
New-York State	⅜	Tennessee	20
East New-Jersey	½	Ohio and State Bank Indiana	⅜
West New-Jersey	½	Kentucky	2
Pennsylvania	2	Illinois	30@55
Philadelphia	½	Wisconsin	15@50
Baltimore	⅜	Missouri	10@15
Virginia	15@20	Michigan	1
North Carolina	15@20	Canada	2
South Carolina	25	Free Indiana	3
Georgia	25		
Mobile	20		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 03	English Silver	4 85@4 90
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℔c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 10,496 bbls. Flour, 43,998 bushels Wheat, 64,335 bushels Corn, 19,025 bushels Oats, 486 pkgs. Provisions, and 566 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 809 bbls., including 578 bbls. Pots and 231 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 ℔s. prime to choice Western Yellow, at 30c.@31c. ℔ ℔. Inferior and common lots are neglected.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,470 bags Rio at 14c.@15c., including 2,300 bags, by the *Helen*, at the inside price, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at steady prices, including Middling Upland, at 18c.@18¼c. ℔ ℔. Sales 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders have been eager to sell, and prices of common and medium grades have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The demand has been moderate for home use and shipment. The reported transactions reach 17,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 65, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 70
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in less demand, and is heavy. Sales 900 bbls., at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, at drooping prices, including superfine, at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 45@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for fancy Western, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand, at unchanged figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices have been tending downwards decidedly. The reported sales amount to 157,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 28@$1 33; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26½@$1 27; red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 22@$1 26; Amber Delaware at $1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 98c.@$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 11; North Western Club at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 94c.@$1 09; new red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 20; new red State, very choice, at $1 28; new white Kentucky at $1 35@1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 104,000 bushels, at 44c.@48½c. for poor to good mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; 49c.@51c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 63c.@65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 33c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Aug. 17.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	28,743	537,211	1,059,329	105,115	4,963	1,712
1860	9,421	883,905	591,598	59,492	14,079	1,667

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Aug. 17.

Total	18,829	359,752	887,749	68,887	26,850	....
1860	10,166	870,642	379,722	82,572	....	....

Estimated stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 19, 1861.

Flour, bbls	8,492	Corn, bush	1,923,210
Wheat, bush	341,400	Oats, bush	301,340

HAY—North River is selling slowly, at 55c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand at former prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@25c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and 80c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 70 hhds. of all kinds, including Porto Rico, at 30c.@31c.; English Island at 28c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been much more freely offered at materially reduced and very irregular prices; sales to-day, 3,500 bbls, chiefly common, at from $4 25@$4 90, mostly at $4 25, and strained at $5@$5 25 ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important change. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 67½@$1 70 ℔ gallon, with sales of 750 bbls., closing at $1 70 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Trade has been dull, to-day, in this line, though prices of the principal kinds have not varied. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Linseed at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING, AUG. 19.—*Sperm*—Has continued quiet since our last. The sales have been confined to 450 bbls., in parcels for export, at $1 25 ℔ gallon; and to the trade, 50 bbls., heavy, at $1 20, and 150 bbls., dark and black, at $1@$1 19 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—There has been less inquiry for Whale the past week, and the only transactions in this market have been sales of two parcels, amounting to 338 bbls. fair Northern, at 41c., ℔ gallon, for export. *Whalebone*—Sales, for the week, 2,006 ℔s. Ochotsk, at 70c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1861	45,034	105,947	842,300
Same time last year	57,016	119,173	1,020,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, yet steady. Sales 900 bbls., chiefly at $15, for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 300 tierces and bbls., inferior to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 325 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 285 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@7c., Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c., and New-Orleans at 7c.; 45 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@8¾c.; and 235 hhds. Melado, mainly at 4¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 18,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "A light business has been done, since our last, for shipment, but the offerings have been in proportion to the demand and prices have been supported, and, to-day, the market is inactive, but firm, at 8¾c. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10½c.: 1860, 10c. We have no sales of inferior or of Grease to report, and quotations are nominal."

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair at our quotations. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10¼d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d., Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton; For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton; Oil, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10d., and by steamer, 10d.@10¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. Hops, ½d.@¾d. ℔ ℔.; Oil, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, a small cargo of Corn, for orders, at 8s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For Havre—Flour, (2,500 bbls.), at 75c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat (12,000 bushels), in shippers' bags, at 19c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat (6,000 bushels), in shippers' bags, at 11½d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a schooner, 310 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and back, $3,900; a bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves $33, thence to a port in South America, Salt 35s. ℔ ton; a schooner, 287 tons, to Montevideo for orders, Lumber $20; a bark, 280 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $20; a schooner, 219 tons, to Rio Janeiro, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; a bark from Bangor to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,300; a ship, 836 tons, to Melbourne, and a brig, 400 tons, to Cette, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by [illegible], Produce Commission Merchants, No. 238 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The improvement noticed in our last has been fully sustained. Receipts are light, and barely meet the wants of the trade. We quote the market firm at our figures:

Orange County Pails, ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Extra fine State firkins, ℔ ℔	13	@	14
Fine State Dairy firkins, ℔ ℔	11	@	12
Ordinary to good do., ℔ ℔	9	@	11
Fine State half firkin Tubs, ℔ ℔	13	@	14
Fair State half firkin Tubs, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice, ℔ ℔	10	@	11
Western Reserve, Common to Good, ℔ ℔	7	@	9
Central Ohio Choice, ℔ ℔	10	@	—
Central Ohio, Common to Good, ℔ ℔	7	@	9
Western Pennsylvania Choice, ℔ ℔	11	@	—
Western Penn., Common to Good, ℔ ℔	7	@	9
Grease Butter, ℔ ℔	6	@	—

CHEESE.

The market for good State dairy is active, chiefly for export to England.

Extra Fine State Dairy, ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Fair State Dairy, ℔ ℔	4	@	6
Ohio Fine, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Ohio Common, ℔ ℔	3	@	4
Nutmeg, ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Pineapple, ℔ ℔	6	@	9

EGGS

Are in fair supply, and salable at 11c.@12c., to count out.

BEANS

We quote:

Small Pea, ℔ bushel	1 65	@1 75
Medium, ℔ bushel	1 65	@1 80
Marrow, ℔ bushel	1 75	@2 00
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand, and sell readily at 4½c. to 5c., according to quality and style of package—tightly pressed barrels containing 200 to 225 ℔s. are preferred. Our outside figure is reached for such as are right in every respect.

Dried Apples, State and Western, ℔ ℔	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled, ℔ ℔	3	@	5
Dried Plums, ℔ ℔	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, Pitted, ℔ ℔	10	@	11

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples—sweet, good—℔ bbl	3 00	@4 00
Apples—Summer Pippins—extra	3 00	@3 75
Pears—Bell—℔ bbl	5 00	@ —
Peaches—Delaware—℔ basket	1 50	@3 00
Peaches—Jersey, prime, ℔ bushel	3 00	@ —

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote Potatoes in bulk:

Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 50	@2 00
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Junes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Beets, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ —
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ —
Onions—Red—℔ bbl	1 00	@1 25
Onions—White—℔ bbl	1 25	@1 75
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℔ bbl	75	@ —
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ —
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel-basket	31	@ 62

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, ℔ ℔	9	@	10
Ducks, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Geese, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 35
Fowls, ℔ pair	44	@	50
Chickens, ℔ pair	25	@	75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	—		38
Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ doz	—		1 50

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1861.

The total number of animals reported this week is the largest for the season, being 28,419, or 7,261 more than last week. The principal gain is in sheep and swine. The markets have generally been depressed, and prices have declined....Beeves show a gain of 200 head from last week, making a large number for a Summer market, but they were all sold—generally at very low rates—the whole averaging only 7c. ℔ ℔., which is the lowest price since November of 1858. Most of the cattle were of fair or good quality, somewhat roughish, and of full size. The demand for beef is increased by the soldiers now quartered in the various forts and camping-grounds within provisioning distance of this market. Besides, there is a large amount of fresh beef, packed in ice, sent to the blockading fleet from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. With these several demands, and the temptation of low prices, the stock was all disposed of, generally at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔....Milch cows do not improve in price, and will not until Fall, unless cattle are scarcer, and partially dry cows are in demand for beef. Good cows are selling at $30@$35 each.... Veals are plenty, and ½c. ℔ ℔. lower than last Wednesday, or 3c.@4½c. ℔ ℔.,live weight, averaging near 4c....Sheep and lambs have not been so abundant as to-day since October, 1859, but the greater portion have been sold,—very low, however. A prime lot of sheep would only bring prices equivalent to 3½c. ℔ ℔., live weight, to-day. In an overstocked market, like this, buyers will not weigh their stock, but estimate liberally in their own favor. Some of the stock was very poor, selling at $1 12 and $1 25 ℔ head. Farmers might now buy with profit and feed until next Winter or Spring. The decline from last week amounts to 25c. ℔ head on sheep and 50c. on lambs. They could not all be sold....Swine are also in overstock, the receipts being 5,620 for the week—enough for a cold weather supply. Prices have fallen 1c. ℔ ℔. and still incline downwards. Good fat corn-fed hogs sell at 3¾c.@4c. ℔ ℔.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 20:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,608	174	656	17,361	5,620
Previous week	4,418	145	570	12,097	3,928
Corresponding week last year	5,125	159	690	14,090	4,425
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,380
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,419. Total number received the previous week, 21,158; being an increase of all kinds amounting to 7,261, mostly sheep and hogs.

Of the 4,608 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,099 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 400 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad: 49 were yarded at BROWNING's, 37 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street, 23 at CHAMBERLIN's yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 4,009 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 240 head came from New-York, 2,442 from Illinois, 817 from Ohio, 265 from Indiana, 119 from Iowa, 94 from Kentucky, 14 from New-Jersey, 75 from Canada, 33 from Missouri.

The 4,099 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 2,138; Hudson River Railroad, 896; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 150; Harlem Railroad, 757; Hudson River boats, 158.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Whether the bottom of the New-York Cattle market has been reached, we cannot say, but this much is certain, it went to a low point this week,—lower than any previous market since 1858. It seems particularly hard on drovers, as no matter how low they buy, in a constantly falling market the prices are still lower when they reach here. If perchance they have met with a little good luck one week, they are so elated by such an uncommon occurrence that they go in strong the next week, only to lose in an overstocked market. Sales opened at Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday with about 3,600 head of generally good cattle. About 400 head had been sold the day before, at this market, and the same number at Bergen. All the stale cattle had been used up, but butchers held back strong, and little business was done in the early part of the day. Sellers got frightened, and put the rates temptingly low, when trade briskened up and a great many cattle were sold in the afternoon. With rare exceptions, 8c. was all that was asked for the best cattle, while many butchers got good bullocks at not over 7c., and whole droves were sold at less than 6c. Some sellers declared they had been on the market 16 years, and never saw such sacrifices on stock before. We heard of one lot sold at $10 ℔ head below an Albany offer, which the owner lost several hundred dollars by not accepting. So many cattle were finally disposed of on Tuesday, that the prices of Wednesday were rather firmer, and the cattle were about all sold by noon.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	8¾c.@8¾c.
First quality	8 c.@8¼c.	8c. @8½c.
Medium to good	7¼c.@7¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7c.	6½c.@7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6½c.	5¼c.@6½c.
General selling prices	6¾c.@7¾c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales	7c. @—	7½c.@—

An abundance of mutton and pork, both of which are very cheap, keeps beef down. When a carcase of mutton can be bought for 6c. ℔ ℔. many persons will leave their steak and roasting rib for the former.

The following sales of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the week:

S. ULERY was selling 105 Illinois steers for J. G. ALEXANDER. They were a coarse, common lot, of 7½ cwt., which were running out at [illegible].

H. HUNT, for ALBERTSON & CHERRY, 60 Illinois steers of fair flesh, rated 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 100 of the Alexander cattle at 6c.@8c. on 6¾ cwt. They varied from $36 to $70 ℔ head.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. CRUM, 100 Illinois cattle, fed by Mr. CRUM, in Morgan County, who is one of the best feeders in the State. They were a fat lot of 7½ cwt., and retailed at 7c.@8c. They were one of the best lots on sale. A few of the tops probably brought 8½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for E. ULERY, 44 Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 7c. A medium lot.

P. F. CARY had 43 Illinois cattle, for E. ULERY. A fair lot of 6¾ cwt. steers, bringing 6½c.@7½c.

H. BARNES, for WILSON, 57 coarse Kentucky cattle, of 8¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

PETTITT & FREEZE wholesaled 64 Ohio steers to GILLETT & TOFFEY, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought $45½ ℔ head; also, 76 head, at $39 each, on 5¾ cwt. All from Marion County, Ohio.

P. G. DRISCOLL sold, on his own account, 80 very good Ohio cattle, rated 9¼ cwt., which he run out at 7½c.@8½c.—average less than 8c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 61 Illinois steers, a good lot of 7¼ cwt., which averaged 7c. Also, 30 good fair Ohio cattle, rated 8¼ cwt.@8¾ cwt., which run out at 6½c.@8c.

ED. LOCKMAN had 61 prime steers, bought of T. CONNOR, Pickaway County, Ohio; rated 8 cwt., and run out at $64 each. Also, 16 Ohio cows and heifers, at 6c. Fair to good flesh.

DOTY & BROTHER ran out 48 Ohio cattle, 22 of which were for T. MEREDITH. They were light cows and heifers, and brought 6c.@7c.—average 6¾c. The balance were 26 steers, good but light, for D. LORD; rated 5¾ cwt., and running out at 5¾c.@7½c.

MILCH COWS.

An unusually large number have been sent to market this week, and have not met with ready sales. Milkmen are well supplied, and very few private persons are now buying cows. The stock is only disposed of by sending to the surrounding country, where they sell at low rates. Most of the cows have been sold at about $30, the range being from $20@$40. Good, nice, young cows sell for $30@$35 each.

VEAL CALVES.

There are more in market than are wanted, and prices are ½c. lower than last week, ranging from 3c.@4½c., with an occasional fat one, which, if sold by itself, would bring 5c. The average of all sent in is below 4c., although the general quality is good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

It is safe to say the past week has been the hardest sheep-selling week for a year at least. The receipts are larger than for any previous week since October, 1859. It is only surprising that over 17,000 sheep could be so nearly sold in one week, even at a decline of 25c. per head on sheep and 50c. on lambs. The market places were all overstocked to-day, having been crowded since Monday, and brokers all unite in calling it the hardest week for years. An ordinary lot of sheep could not be weighed out at more than 3½c. ℔ ℔.—good sheep at 3c., and an extra lot at 3½c., or 25c.@37c. ℔ head less than last week. Lambs have declined still more, being 50c.@62c. lower than one week ago. They sell at from 4c. to 4½c. ℔ ℔. Several light, thin, poor lots of sheep sold at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ head.

BROWNING, who leads off in the sheep line, now finds use for the old church recently converted into sheep pens, and connected with his previous large and commodious buildings. He has had about one-half of all the sheep sent to the City during the past week, and the largest number (8,255) ever received for a single week. Of course a few were left unsold, but the numbers were comparatively small, in view of such immense receipts. He reports the following lots, viz: From Ohio, 3,293, brought in, 208 by Steward & Co.; 396, H. Nickerson; 213, S. O. Knowlton; 128, P. Vandeventer; 95, J. Simons; 175, D. F. Bartlett; 210, O. R. Potter; 124, W. D. Bellis; 108, J. Mathews; 398, I. Vannata; 199, R. Kirkwood; 203, W. H. Gilbert; 194, J. T. Maxey; 197, S. Stratton; 337, G. Hesser. From New-York, 3,044, brought in, 120 by J. Bush; 78, R. L. Bamber; 188, L. Miller; 38, N. Van Bremer; 78, D. Davis; 302, Hume & Sadler; 177, G. W. Root; 102, G. L. Fero; 75, S. Brown; 35, J. Roland; 222, J. W. Pollard; 378, S. B. Andrews; 100, V. Brown; 48, F. Schermerhorn; 210, J. W. Powers; 63, E. Dewey; 60, A. Armstrong; 217, D. Poncher; 87, J. H. New; 168, J. J. Plattner; 139, Baird & Brockway; 83, J. Seeber; 60, N. P. Taylor; 194, I. Perry; 127, Howe & Stever; 217, Willard & Pierce; 25, I. Collins; 19, S. Beckwith; 38, H. Wilbur. From New-Jersey, 229 brought in—21 by R. Bellis; 78, L. Bellis; 14, D. P. Runyon; 18, Z. Osmun; 27, K. Jones; 18, W. Prall; 55, D. A. Flumerfield. From Pennsylvania, 737 brought in—323 by W. Myers; 196, A. J. Swayze; 218, J. T. Allen. From Canada—177 by G. Mayber, and 175 Indiana by W. Terpenning.

WM. D. BELLIS sold the following lots, at the prices annexed, as copied from his sales-book:

37 New-Jersey Lambs, for L. Bellis	$106 75
21 New-Jersey Lambs, for R. Bellis	52 50
14 New-Jersey Lambs, for D. T. Runyon	47 50
218 New-Jersey Lambs, for J. Allen	477 75
290	$684 50
Average	$2 36

Also:

81 Ohio Sheep, for P. Vandeventer	$303 75
124 Ohio Sheep, for Mr. Hugh	310 00
175 Ohio Sheep, for D. A. Bartolet	418 00
200 Ohio Sheep, for I. Vannata	514 74
580	$1,546 49
Average	$2 66

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

69 sheep	$212 50	66 lambs	$212 00
65 sheep	81 25	70 lambs	171 24
77 sheep	86 62	57 lambs	131 50
40 sheep	65 00	157 sheep & lambs	371 21
67 sheep	242 25	25 lambs	68 75
78 lambs	303 00		
Totals		771	$1,945 22

Average $2 52. The three lots of 65, 77, and 40 were thin, poor sheep.

R. H. HUME sold the following lots, viz:

131 sheep & lambs	$370 50	163 sheep & lambs	$425 37
108 sheep & lambs	351 87	95 sheep & lambs	303 50
208 sheep & lambs	646 25	34 sheep & lambs	75 86
75 sheep & lambs	225 50	123 sheep & lambs	386 00
77 sheep & lambs	216 62	99 sheep & lambs	303 12
177 sheep & lambs	448 75	48 sheep & lambs	132 00
104 sheep & lambs	370 75	100 sheep & lambs	261 00
150 sheep & lambs	446 00	63 sheep & lambs	160 00
60 sheep & lambs	150 00		
38 sheep & lambs	125 95	1,853 Total	$5,399 04

Average, $2 91 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports the following receipts: From New-York—90, N. Van Bremer; 96, C. R. Spencer; 107, John Van Buskirk; 89, A. M. Culver; 25, J. T. R. Clark; 96, E. B. Vail; 14, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 214, Thos. B. Phetteplace; 177, N. Spencer; 181, Daniel Rowley; 160, H. S. Birdsall; 127, C. Swarts; 144, Wm. H. Couse; 64, M. Edwards; 201, Mead & Aber; 42, C. Sheofelt; 218, J. D. Kearney; 37, C. Clum; 127, P. Manifold. From Ohio—66, M. Howe; 185, Wm. Sloan; 218, J. Byington; 191, J. B. Haggerty. From Pennsylvania—436, G. S. Gorman. From New-Jersey—148, Wm. Myers; 24, R. Bellis. Total, 3,476.

Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

67 sheep	$167 87	25 lambs	$82 25
96 sheep	336 00	96 lambs	290 00
185 sheep	603 25	14 lambs	33 25
201 sheep	522 50	214 lambs	530 87
107 sheep & lambs	293 25	85 lambs	216 25
177 sheep & lambs	465 37	70 lambs	184 25
181 sheep & lambs	482 74	87 lambs	251 00
89 lambs	327 37	22 lambs	74 50
Total		1,606	$4,860 72

Average $2 88 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN & McCARTY report sales of 1,223 sheep and lambs at an average of $2 80 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,689 sheep and 1,762 lambs as the past week's receipts at his Robinson-street market. They were sold as follows, by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

158 sheep	$4 00	10 lambs	$4 50
193 sheep	3 75	71 lambs	4 00
114 sheep	3 50	36 lambs	3 75
190 sheep	3 37½	138 lambs	3 50
280 sheep	3 25	148 lambs	3 37½
184 sheep	3 15	43 lambs	3 25
166 sheep	3 12½	103 lambs	3 12½
252 sheep	3 00	284 lambs	3 00
110 sheep	2 87½	34 lambs	2 75
190 sheep	2 75	221 lambs	2 50
193 sheep	2 50	96 lambs	2 37½
372 sheep	2 25	223 lambs	2 25
287 sheep	2 12½	132 lambs	2 12½
		223 lambs	2 00

ALBERTSON received 1,179 sheep and lambs, all of which were sold at rates reported above.

SWINE.

Live hogs are plenty—too much so to suit those sending them in, as prices have declined 1c. ℔ ℔. from the moderate rates of last week. They are near 3c. ℔ ℔. lower than this time last season, which is out of proportion, seemingly, with other meats. Pork is evidently at a discount.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	3¾c.@3¾c.	4¾c.@5c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	3½c.@3¾c.	4¾c.@5c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	3¾c.@4c.	5¼c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3c. @3¼c.	4c.

Hogs are arriving faster than they are wanted, and are selling slow, with a downward tendency.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

There remained unsold, the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 241 head. No sales were reported of first-class coach horses; some second-class pairs were disposed of, at $450@$600; and good single driving horses changed hands, at $175@$225 each. No demand exists for saddle-horses or shippers. Some very good heavy draught horses were sold, at $150@$175 for first-class, and $110@$125 for second-class. Quite a number of Canucks sold the past week at $80@$100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 113 horses, of which number 75 were purchased by parties in Philadelphia, to fill orders for Government, at $80@$100 each, leaving on hand, this evening, 288 head. Government has stopped purchasing here. There are very few really fine horses in the stables. There is no demand for such at present. The poor classes of horses find the readiest sale, at $80@$125 each. Railroad and omnibus Companies are not buying.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—FIRST NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All apprehensions of a forward movement of the rebels towards Washington, or an attempt to cross the Potomac for operations in Maryland seem to be now at an end. That rebel leaders have intended to make some such movement is, no doubt, true. Information has been received at head-quarters in Washington which renders this certain, but it appears that the recent heavy rains have interfered with the plans, by swelling the waters of the Potomac, so as to render it unfordable. There is now no point between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry where the river can be crossed. It is possible now that when the rebels do "advance," it will be in the other direction. Indeed, our dispatches state that they have already gone as far as Fairfax Court-house, under the apprehension that the National Army was again in motion.

We publish this morning some additional particulars in reference to the late battle of Wilson's Creek, including the official report of the Commander of the First Iowa Regiment, with the losses of that regiment and the First Missouri volunteers. The record proves it to have been one of the most hotly contested battles which has ever been fought. This is also proved by the official report of the rebel General, PRICE, commanding the State troops, which has just appeared. He states that his command numbered 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded, and he enumerates a great number of officers who were killed or wounded. He makes no mention whatever of MCCULLOCH's forces but from other sources we have assurances that their losses were terrible. A United States dragoon, who was taken prisoner in the battle, and has since made his escape, places the entire loss of the rebels at not less than *six thousand*, killed and wounded, and he reiterates the report that MCCULLOCH himself lost his life. He died at Springfield on the morning after the battle, and his body was sent home. Gen. PRICE was also so badly wounded that it is doubtful if he will be able to take command again immediately. It appears from PRICE's report that the entire rebel Army had been ordered to move forward on the National position in four columns at 9 o'clock on the evening previous to the battle, with the intention of surrounding Springfield, and making a simultaneous attack on all sides at daybreak, but, in consequence of the darkness of the night and a threatened storm, the movement was postponed. Since the battle the rebels have been reinforced with 9,000 men, and it is believed to be their intention to push a column of 10,000, by forced marches, to Jefferson City, to take possession of that point.

The responses to the new call of the Government for troops have been many and enthusiastic. Massachusetts will probably send forward during the present week five or six regiments. New-York is doing the share befitting the Empire State. Pennsylvania has already forwarded to Washington three fine regiments, two more will march this week, and two or three a week will be sent on until the supply is adequate to meet all contingencies. From all the States of the West, also, we hear the same report of military activity, indicating a determination to meet the wants of the Government to the fullest extent.

The advices from the City of Mexico, furnished by our special correspondent, are of the utmost importance. England and France, it will be seen, have suspended diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government—the reason assigned being the passage by the Mexican Congress of an act suspending for a time the payment of the installments due on the bonds held by creditors abroad. It is believed, however, that this alleged reason is merely a cloak to hide the ulterior designs of these Governments, which look to the destruction of the Constitutional Government and the establishment of a protectorate, and perhaps to still more aggressive movements. The supposed helpless position of the Government of the United States, our correspondent thinks, has given boldness to these proceedings. While the representatives of England and France, however, are thus assuming an attitude of hostility to the Constitutional Government of Mexico, the American Minister, Mr. CORWIN, is growing in favor. In fact, it is pretty well understood that whatever he may ask with reference to our Southern rebellion will be granted—in earnest of which a right of way has already been given for the passage of United States soldiers across Mexican territory. In connection with this matter, we may also call attention to a statement in our Washington dispatches, to the effect that the Governments of England, France, and Spain actually contemplate the recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy at an early day, with a prohibition against the extension of territory at the expense of Mexico.

Intelligence of the continued activity of the Jeff. Davis pirates continues to reach this port by vessels arriving from the West Indies. The bark *Cordelia*, from Monrovia *via* St. Thomas 8th inst., reports having been chased by a pilot-boat-rigged schooner full of men on the 10th inst., but contrived to out-sail and escape her. The *Sumter* put into Port Spain, Trinidad, where she procured coal and landed the captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, which had been taken as a prize. The *Jeff. Davis* was in the Mona Passage on the 10th, where she was supplied with fish by a boat from Mayaguez. She had, about the 6th, paid a visit to Ponce, P. R., where she was permitted to remain 24 hours. They reported having taken five prizes, and were *waiting for a vessel from New-York having specie*. A steam-corvette was dispatched outside the harbor to *observe her movements!*

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in answer to an invitation from the Common Council of this City to accept a public demonstration of the estimation in which he is held here for his efforts in behalf of the Union, has written a letter declining the proposed honor, on the ground that circumstances will not at present permit it. He takes occasion to reiterate his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and his willingness to perish, if needs be, in their defence.

The Anderson Zouaves, Col. RIKER, embarked late last evening for Washington, *via* the Central New-Jersey Railroad. There was some dissatisfaction among the men on account of the revocation of a promise of furlough, and for other causes, but order was finally restored, and the regiment embarked and proceeded to Elizabethport.

The schooner *Fair Wind*, from Philadelphia, bound to Fall River, and detained by adverse winds at Sandy Hook, reports that, Aug. 14, she fell in with an unknown brig in distress, which desired them to lay by her, as the crew were sick and the vessel leaking badly. A heavy gale prevented them from keeping with the brig, and they afterwards saw her go down. She was supposed to be from the West Indies.

The Board of Aldermen had a special meeting last evening, with the design of altering the half million ordinance so as to raise more money for the families of volunteers. The Chair, however, decided that such a proceeding would not be legal now that the Comptroller has commenced raising the money. After passing a few street openings, and other routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Stock Market advanced 1 ⅌ cent. on the speculative Railway Shares yesterday, and the feeling was generally firm as compared with Tuesday. New-York Central 73¾ ⅌ cent. ex dividend. No change in Money affairs. Exchange on London 107½ ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs again declined in price, yesterday, holders having offered their supplies freely; the transactions were most extensive in Wheat and Corn, which were mainly purchased by shippers; and liberal freight engagements of Flour and Grain were reported for British and French ports. The market was very firm for Rice, Sugars and Rio Coffee, which were in fair demand. A limited business was reported in Cotton, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hides, Seeds and Molasses. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, at steady rates. Common Resin was decidedly lower, and quite unsettled; while Spirits Turpentine was in good request, at a further advance. Whisky attracted less attention. There were 486 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are mostly overstocked this week, the total receipts being 28,419, or a gain of over 7,000 from last week. Beeves numbered 4,100, but tempted by the very low rates at which they were offered, butchers took the whole of them, generally at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔, for fair animals. Sheep are very abundant, the receipts being larger than for years, and prices rule correspondingly low. They are not all sold. Hogs have declined 1c. ⅌ ℔., and sell slowly. Full particulars will be found in the market column.

Our Exaggerations of the Strength of the Rebels.

If the estimate commonly placed upon the number and appointments of the rebels now in the field against the Government be correct, history cannot furnish a parallel to the power put forth by so small a population as that which composes the seceding States. All told, their whites number only about 5,000,000, scattered over an area of nearly 800,000 square miles. As a rule, a people are weak for active operations in proportion to the extent of the area they occupy. Neither Texas nor Arkansas can be represented to any considerable extent in the Army in Virginia. The same difficulty exists throughout the South. The more dense the population, the more readily, and in greater numbers, can large bodies of men be concentrated. The City of New-York can furnish twice the number of men for the war than can an equal population in the farming districts. In large towns the male population have fewer local ties than in the country, and can with much less inconvenience turn themselves into soldiers, and be moved to distant quarters.

According to popular estimate, the rebels must have at least 250,000 men under arms. This is one soldier for every twenty inhabitants. The same ratio for New-York would call out an Army from that State of 194,000 men; or for all the loyal States, of 1,100,000 men! We can hardly imagine an emergency that could put such a vast force into the field; nor can we conceive its maintenance for any length of time possible. To withdraw so large a proportion of the laboring population for the various industrial pursuits would put a complete end to many of the most important of them, and threaten society with speedy starvation. The clothing, equipping and provisioning such a vast host would be the work of years, instead of months, and when completed, society itself would fall exhausted with the effort. Think of the vast preparations in tents, vehicles of one kind or another, munitions of war, clothing and cured provisions, for the mobilization of such a host. Imagination cannot picture the magnitude of such preparations. If possible at all, they would be the work of years, directed by the most competent method and experience.

Nearly the whole of the 250,000 men which are estimated to compose the Southern forces, and which are assumed to be in condition for offensive as well as defensive operations, are now in active service, chiefly in Virginia and Missouri. But is not their number, as well as their discipline and appointments, vastly overrated? We do not see how it is possible to be otherwise. However elaborately and thoroughly the rebellion may have been planned, we do not believe that, apart from the robberies committed by Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, and under his Administration, and the drilling of volunteer companies, any great preparation was made, in the shape of clothing, commissariat, or for the mobilization of an Army. If not, how is it possible that the rebel States, with less than a quarter of the white population of the loyal ones, with not a tithe of their resources, without money, and without mechanical skill or industry, could, in a very few months, accomplish results, which experience has shown to be utterly impossible, in the same length of time, by the North. Contrast with those of the rebels our immense supplies of food; the vast accumulations of materials for clothing, both of the products of our manufactures, and of our foreign commerce; of our numerous manufacturing establishments of all kinds, which at the shortest notice could be put to work on Government orders. Our Government had everything at hand, backed by an unlimited supply of money, with the sea at its command, enabling it to bring from Europe such stores and arms as our own magazine and arsenals could not supply. The South was nearly destitute of arms, except those stolen from us; of large supplies of clothing, or the means of obtaining it, and to a very great extent of provisions suitable for a commissariat. Yet with all these disadvantages we have allowed them to transfer the scene of active operations to the very doors of our Capitol, a thousand miles from the centre of their territory and population, and to force us, up to the present moment, to act purely on the defensive, except perhaps in Western Virginia, the population of which was always loyal. For six months has our Capital been threatened almost daily with attack, and the Cabinet was never more anxious for its safety than at the commencement of the week. We still submit to the burning disgrace of seeing the rebel army in sight of the Presidential mansion, and which, up to the present time, we found or supposed ourselves incapable of attacking and dispersing.

But the greater part of all this vast military power of the rebels exists only in the imagination of the people. They had the start of us, because they were in earnest, and we were not. They had an object and purpose, while we, for a long time, had neither. They seized our forts and arsenals, and planted themselves wherever they chose, by our sufferance. We permitted them to capture Sumter, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry; to erect vast works for the reduction of Fort Pickens, and to securely intrench themselves at Manassas. We made a fool-hardy attempt upon this position, and failed. From its strength, a force ought to have held it against three times their number. Before attacking it, we allowed it to be reinforced from every quarter. Without such reinforcements, it would have undoubtedly been captured. With the exception of this attack, we have thus far, in the Eastern States, attempted nothing. Perhaps we were not in a position for a forward movement. The calling out of the three months' volunteers was a terrible military blunder, and for a time periled the whole campaign. We deliberately rendered ourselves incapable of any successful forward movement. We disbanded our Army in the sight of the enemy. We were compelled to abandon Southwestern Missouri for a similar reason. These enlistments not only deprived us of a large portion of the Army when most needed, but their effect was more disastrous upon those enlisted for a longer period. These blunders, arising naturally and inevitably from our National inexperience in war, and their consequences, have really been the history of the campaign. We have never been in position to achieve anything but defeat. We are only now for the first time since the war commenced, getting on firm ground, and really organizing an Army from which we have a right to anticipate success. Our misfortunes are our own work, not those of the rebels, who have given no evidence whatever of the fabulous strength in men and preparation which we have assigned to them. They may have collected a large number of men, but they can neither have the training, nor equipment, nor commissariat, nor military chests, necessary to constitute an efficient force. They have given no proofs or evidence of possessing either. It is among the impossibilities that they should, at the start, be in a condition which requires other people, with vastly greater resources and means, years to reach. We shall find such to be the fact when we are in readiness to move. We admit they have some advantages over the North for keeping a large body of men in the field, but not in condition for efficient action. At home the greater part of their people are accustomed to live on corn-bread and bacon. Their Army may contentedly subsist on this, because they are used to nothing better. No food is so cheap, and it is that in which the South particularly abounds. We cannot feed our Army upon such simples. The rebel Army, too, requires only a very small amount of clothing for a Summer campaign—they have not tried a Winter one. In fact, the personal habits of the people in hot climates are very inexpensive, compared with those inhabiting cold ones. We adapt our preparations to our style of living—the Southern people to theirs. This fact may enable them to bring in the field and feed for a time, a large number of men, but it does not follow that they are soldiers, which can resist a well appointed Army. Had the force at Manassas Junction been well appointed, it would never have remained a month in camp after a brilliant victory. It has not moved because it cannot, with safety, nor will it act offensively far beyond its fortified lines, all the rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. We are equally confident that when our forces are prepared to move, the rebels will be able to offer no effective resistance. We shall then find that, with our national habit of exaggeration, we have magnified many fold their power and resources.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS.—The *Journal of Commerce* enumerates eleven newspapers in the Northern States which have been obliged to cease the publication of seditious sentiments by the pressure of mob law. The subject is one in regard to which the *Journal* is profoundly interested. At what moment some new disaster may goad the popular feeling of this City to repeat, in a serious form, the playful demonstration of April, whereby the National flag was made to float over several reluctant newspaper offices, the *Journal* has no assurance; and may therefore properly regard with concern demonstrations that may be mischievously useful as examples.

Sharing none of the motives which govern our distressed cotemporary, we sympathize cordially in its dislike of such outbreaks. All lawlessness is on general principles to be deplored; but in the present instance we have most reason to deplore the vitiation of the popular faith, courage and magnanimity which, at the commencement of the struggle, induced us to look with the contempt of perfect self-confidence at the seditious and malignant efforts of the several newspapers enlisted in the service of treason. The prevalent temper is a painful and unauthorized admission that our cause and courage have lost something of their strength—that public opinion is no longer so settled and resolute that its disturbance by the busy labors of these bad men can be regarded as impossible—and it smacks also of a certain weak and pitiful irritability under the smart of reverse, which does us no credit as a people. For these reasons we would gladly see a stop put to such excesses; but we discover one way only in which the wish can be realized.

The *Journal of Commerce* is one of the most mischievous, irritating and influential of the organs of Southern treason. Its example does much to invigorate and encourage journals of a less conspicuous standing in their sedition. Let it, for the sake of public peace, do what it will not for the sake of the Government and Constitution, turn its example in the other direction; and if not by the expression of loyal sentiments, by the suppression of disloyal ones, lead its score of local and rural imitators to cease their provocations to disorder and outrage. With the withdrawal of the stimulus the popular excesses will cease. Otherwise we must expect to see an indignant people continue to symbolize their right and true sentiments in this most objectionable and unrighteous fashion.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning a very important letter from our correspondent in the City of Mexico. It announces that England, France and Spain have simultaneously closed their relations with the Mexican Government, and withdrawn their Ministers, on the ground—which may or may not be more than a pretext—that the Government has, in its financial extremity, suspended for two years payment of its public debt.

In December last, the Liberal Party of Mexico, with JUAREZ at its head, and fighting for civil and religious liberty, achieved a decisive victory over its great enemy, the Party of the Church. The real friends of constitutional freedom—such as understood the nature of the struggle in Mexico—rejoiced, and high hopes were entertained that the Mexican Republic was about to start upon a peaceful and prosperous career. These hopes, though not destroyed, have been for the moment frustrated.

When the victorious constitutional Government became installed in power in the City of Mexico, it held no relations with foreign Powers. The United States had acknowledged that Government, but at the period mentioned we had no Minister in the country. The representatives of European Powers, resident in Mexico, had not only recognized the Government of the Church Party, but they had been its active and open partisans. This coöperation of the foreign representatives in Mexico with the enemies of the Liberal Party did not cease until some time after that party came into power. The Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO, never relaxed his violent opposition to the constitutional Government. He was expelled from the country. The English, French and Prussian Ministers eventually recognized the victorious and duly installed constitutional Government. But upon the heels of this recognition came claims for old debts due their respective citizens, and for damages to an enormous amount, inflicted by the very Government whose sole claim to be a Government, and whose sole strength while it did exist, rested upon the support of these same foreign Ministers. It was in vain the constitutional Government represented that the country had just emerged from a civil war, which had prostrated its industry, depleted the treasury, and dried up the sources of revenue. It was in vain that Government begged for time to establish order and put the wheels of industry, trade and commerce in motion, and obtain wherewith to liquidate their debts. With their hands on the throats of those who compose the distressed and patriotic Government in the City of Mexico, these foreign mercenaries have persistently demanded payment without a moment's delay.

Taking advantage of this state of affairs in the capital of the Republic, the *débris* of the Church party, in large and small bodies, have been plundering and murdering in various sections of the country. Mexico has thus been harassed and kept in a state of complete disorganization by her foreign and domestic enemies, few in number yet powerful for mischief. To her natural friend and ally, the United States, she could look for no assistance. There was no treaty between the two countries upon which to base any reciprocal friendly action. No facilities for direct mail communication even existed. We only sent a Minister to that country to sit with folded hands and look upon its troubles, and contemplate the arts of foreign diplomacy in turning them to their own advantage and to our injury.

What is to result from this state of things it would be idle to conjecture. We have rumors from Washington, which it is necessary, however, to receive with caution, that the three European Powers have taken this step not without reference to the affairs of the United States,—and that they intend to purchase from Mexico for their own benefit immunity from conquest, at the price of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. If these rumors should prove true, we shall soon have opened another and more serious chapter of our national history. For the present, however, we forbear speculation upon them.

The English Press on American Affairs.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from late English journals, upon affairs in this country. The Bull Run battle, with its influence upon the great contest, and upon the temper and spirit of the North, is an abundant theme for them as well as ourselves. On the whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the comments made upon us, or of the position of England toward this country, assuming that to be defined and expressed in the late speech of the Queen. We accept the unfriendliness of Lord PALMERSTON, and, in fact, of the English aristocracy, toward us; but it does not follow that this feeling is to disturb the peaceful relations between the two countries. We are confident it will not, notwithstanding the hostile tone of the *Post*, Palmerston organ, and the *Times*, which also reflect his temper as well as his policy. We think we may accept it as a fixed fact that the relations between the two countries are not to be changed, at present at least. On the other hand, the *News*, and other influential journals, which express the feelings of the masses of the people, are outspoken in our favor, and in favor of a cause which is identical with that which has given England all its worth and glory. Because we have suffered reverse they see that our cause is no less just or deserving of their sympathy. It is even foreseen that our disaster may not, in the end, prove to have been a disadvantage. The patriotism of the North and West is confidently counted upon as being equal to any emergency. The matter of our finances seems to give some anxiety to the friendly journals, and our supposed inability to negotiate the loan voted by Congress is dwelt upon with ardent satisfaction by those hostile to us. They confidently count upon having spoiled for us the English market. The people of that country well know that this, like all similar contests, is simply a question of money. Their surprise will be somewhat excited, and their respect very greatly increased for us, when they see upon the very heels of defeat, that all the money wanted by Government is readily proffered by our own people. This fact will tell with more effect upon the public mind of England than a dozen such actions as that of Bull Run. They will see that it was nothing but a skirmish of outposts, and is no more conclusive of the contest, than the repulse first sustained by them in the late contest with China was of that war. As our war progresses, Englishmen will gradually learn that the people of the Northern States are very like the old stock; addicted to peace; slow to acquire new habits; prone to commit blunders and mistakes on being forced into a war; but are not to be upset or discouraged by one, two or three severe reverses. Each one suffered only serves to stimulate us to renewed and greater efforts. Such will be the case here as there. Already, in our conduct under defeat, have we given them food for reflection, while the more they see henceforth, will only tend to confirm the feeling which, in that country, has already set in in our favor.

The Train Laid by Kentucky Rebels.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, once more appears on the scene of National politics. His present demonstration being simultaneous with the return of Senator JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE from Washington, there can be no doubt by whom he is inspired. The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, the secession State organ, announces that Gov. MAGOFFIN has deputed WM. A. DUDLEY and FRANK HUNT as Commissioners to President LINCOLN, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and GEO. JOHNSON to JEFF. DAVIS, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

We gave reasons, a few days ago, for the belief that the Kentucky Secessionists had fully resolved to precipitate that State into revolution. The extermination of their political hopes by the recent election, in which they were for a third time and finally beaten before the people, left the Secessionists no hope, except in a chance medley of anarchy and revolution. The present step of MAGOFFIN is a preparation for that doubtful fortune. The Union Legislature of Kentucky will meet on the 3d day of September. That body will, it is generally believed, take BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN in hand. The question with these baffled politicians is, whether they will quietly succumb to the Union sentiment of their State, and retire from office to obscurity and disgrace; or by a desperate stroke of policy, at the last moment, plunge the State into the abyss of revolution, trusting to float out with the larger portions of the wreck. They have made choice of the latter course.

Messrs. DUDLEY and HUNT, good Union men we believe, will proceed to Washington to urge a request upon Mr. LINCOLN that the latter cannot possibly grant. However much Mr. LINCOLN might be inclined personally to consult the wishes, and prejudices even, of the weaker Union men of Kentucky, he could not, in the present extraordinary state of the nation, make any pledge to withdraw or withhold the National forces from any part of the Union. With due deference to the fulfillment of his official oath, he would not dare enter into any engagements not to raise or keep an army in Kentucky, or not to march one through that State. Near a quarter of a million citizens of the United States, resident in East Tennessee, are at this moment severely persecuted by armed enemies. They call on the President of the United States for relief; which he is bound to afford through the protecting laws and enforcing armies of the nation. The only mode of reaching those people is through the State of Kentucky. Will the President dare to resign the sovereignty of the nation reposed in his hands, and disable himself from the discharge of the supreme function of his office, at the summons of the brace of traitors that now misrepresent the loyal people of Kentucky? Neither MAGOFFIN nor BRECKINRIDGE expects any such result. Neither DUDLEY nor HUNT can expect it; and we shall be surprised if men of their sense and loyalty accept MAGOFFIN's commission and go to Washington.

As an offset for this rebel impertinence to the President of the United States, Gov. MAGOFFIN dispatches Gov. JOHNSON, a Kentucky Secessionist, to Richmond, Va., to ask JEFF. DAVIS to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. Of course a promise to this effect will readily be made by DAVIS, because he knows that President LINCOLN will *not* make the agreement that is asked of him. In this way, the Kentucky Secessionists, playing upon the vague and imperfect ideas of "neutrality," so unfortunately inculcated among the Unionists of Kentucky, will be enabled to throw upon President LINCOLN the odium of being the first to disregard that neutrality and inaugurate hostilities. The whole scheme of MAGOFFIN is a deliberate and devilish plot to involve his State in the horrors of civil war, in order that he and BRECKINRIDGE, and their co-conspirators in Kentucky, may have a hope of escaping the ignominious obscurity that otherwise awaits them.

The request that is to be urged on the rebels to "regard the neutrality of Kentucky," is a meaningless formality. The rebels of Tennessee have long since ceased to regard any of the rights of Kentuckians, when in conflict with their treasonable purposes. Months ago a number of the finest boats, owned at Louisville, were seized and detained at Memphis by Gen. PILLOW, and are doing rebel service on the Mississippi river to this day. The cargoes of these boats were in like manner diverted from their owners, and turned to rebel account. We never heard that Gov. MAGOFFIN expostulated, and attempted to defend the citizens of his State from these outrages. At a later date, a far more infamous insult was perpetrated on Kentucky by the rebels. A band of them from Tennessee made an irruption into Kentucky, and seized and removed from their depository a lot of fire-arms, the property of the State, paid for by the Kentucky Treasury. At a later date still, a gang of the same rebel forces entered Kentucky, and at Columbus seized and steamed off with the *R. B. Cheney*, a boat engaged in lawful commerce, within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. And only a few days since, an armed band from a rebel camp in Fentress county, Tennessee, invaded Clinton County, Kentucky, and bore away a lad of sixteen years of age, the son of a citizen of Fentress County, who had fled from their oppression. At Cumberland Gap, it is asserted as evidence generally credited in Kentucky, that the rebels have actually encroached on Kentucky soil, to defend that pass against the free use of Kentuckians.

These are only a few, but the more noted and prominent, attacks upon the rights of Kentuckians and the sovereignty of that State, by the lawless bands of rebels in Tennessee. But MAGOFFIN has had no rebuke for such insults, and no redress for such wrongs. He has permitted a noble and chivalric State to be dishonored, in the most open and mortifying manner, by the secession rebels. Kentucky has been invaded, insulted, robbed, and spit upon by the insolent foes that swarm around her borders, and MAGOFFIN has only been silent and pusillanimous. But the time has come when his ripened treason must bear fruit, and he warns off the lawful national Government of the Kentucky people, in the same breath, and in the same terms, that he employs towards the bandits who have been habitually plundering the State and people of Kentucky.

We are glad that the disgraceful mask of neutrality, worn by the Kentucky Secessionists, is about to be thrown off. The true heart of the people is sick of the fraud and the humiliation it has brought upon the State. The Unionists will rejoice to see MAGOFFIN, BRECKINRIDGE & Co. assuming the bolder parts of traitors, and taking the field on the side of invading rebels. It is only in the disguise of peacemakers, with the poison of treason rankling in their veins, that these men were dangerous. As open enemies of the Union, and sworn allies of the revolutionists, their power to do mischief will end; and the forbearance of patriotism, that has long desired to give them their deserts as traitors, will have no further ground of delay.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.—Some days ago we published a proclamation issued by Brig.-Gen. POPE, telling the people of the portion of Missouri in which he is located what they might expect if they interfered in any way with the Union citizens residing there, or if they molested the National forces who might be ordered thither on duty. The people of Marion County apparently regarded this document as worth no more than the paper on which it was printed, and proceeded to ascertain whether the General meant what he said, by firing into a railroad train filled with National troops. It is to be hoped they are satisfied with the result of their first experiment. No sooner did intelligence of the outrage reach Gen. POPE's head-quarters than he dispatched Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT to Palmyra, the county seat, with a force sufficient to overawe any hostile demonstration which might be made, and that officer in his turn issued a proclamation to the people of the county, calling on them to deliver a miscellaneous assortment of groceries at his head-quarters daily, before 9 o'clock in the morning. For instance, they must furnish 687 pounds of fresh beef, a like quantity of corn meal, and beans, rice, coffee and sugar to match. Besides all this, they are informed that they must haul enough water for the use of the command. If any of the articles named are not forthcoming, they will be taken from the most convenient place, and this operation will be repeated "until the marauders who fired upon the train" are surrended to the military authorities.

We have not yet learned the result of this first experiment of Gen. POPE, but it would be hazarding little to predict that no more railway trains will be molested in Marion County for some time to come.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—The reorganization of the regiment of Fire Zouaves seems to be a matter of a good deal of difficulty. The fact is, the officers of the regiment appear to be utterly incompetent and not to possess, in the slightest degree, the respect or confidence of the men. The latter have steadily ascribed their misfortunes to the lack of leaders, and they seem likely to suffer still further from this cause. If the men of this regiment have any regard for their own reputation as soldiers, they can scarcely afford to leave matters as they are. We should be glad to see them reorganized and purged of the elements which have done them so much damage already:—but they must have proper officers if this is to be accomplished. It would be far better to disband them at once than suffer them again to take the field without competent leaders and in their present demoralized condition. They have unquestionably good fighting material among them, but it will be worse than wasted without proper discipline.

WHO IS HIT?—The following mysterious paragraph appears in Mr. RUSSELL's last letter to the London *Times*:

> "Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals *conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and be-kicked and unrecognized pariahs of society in New-York*—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in *ridiculous rhodomontade towards the nations of Europe*, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran new Republic are tumbling about their ears."

What journals can possibly be referred to, in this graphic and by no means complimentary paragraph? Have we "Pariahs" among us?

News from Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. BAYLEY, we have advices from Ponce, Porto Rico, to Aug. 6.

The market for American provisions is extremely dull. Lumber abundant. Coopers' stuff in great demand; scarcely any to be obtained.

The sugar crop will finish in about a month. Money it is impossible to obtain. As high as three per cent. a month is paid daily. Sugar has to be bought now on six months' time, a thing never known before. Should the duty in the United States be raised to 2¾ cents a pound, as proposed, and the war still continue, it will cause disastrous effects upon the Island. Exchanges—No bills on the United States to be had.

American gold, 3½@3¾ per cent. premium; American silver, 2@3 per cent. premium.

Sickness and Disaster at Sea—Loss of an Unknown Vessel.

The schooner *Fair Wind*, of and from Baltimore, for Fall River, with grain, has been detained several days under Sandy Hook, by head winds. She reports, Aug. 14, in lat. 39° 10', lon. 73°: "We saw a brig to windward, running towards us, with her colors half-masted, and union down. They asked us to lay by them, but we, laboring very heavy in the sea, could not do so. The brig drifted very fast to leeward, and at 4 P. M. we saw her go down. She was bound to New-York, but we were unable to learn her name. Could not see whether they had got their boats out or not. Her sails were blown to pieces. The captain said his crew were all sick. We saw molasses hogsheads on deck, from which we supposed her to be from the West Indies."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations by France and England.

Ulterior Designs of the English and French Governments.

A SCHEME OF WRONG AND PLUNDER.

Friendliness of Mexico towards the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Monday, July 29, 1861.

The news of the *suspension of relations with this Government by the English and French Ministers*, which goes by this mail, will inform you of the gravity of the events which are occurring here, and which merit the immediate attention of the American people, unless we are willing to see Mexico placed under the protectorate of England and France, perhaps made a colony of the former Power.

This event is brought about by two causes; first, the opposition of the French Minister, and, under his influence, of the British Minister, to the cause of constitutional Government in this country; and, second, the belief entertained by the English and French Governments, or that *was* entertained, that the American Union was permanently dissolved and consequently its power gone, and the still more confident belief entertained that such was the case by these Ministers personally, which has led them to think that any step calculated to bring about an opportunity for European intervention here would be not only seconded but warmly approved by their respective Governments, *as was the action in the Santo Domingo affair by that of Spain.*

M. Saligny, the French Minister, is a particular friend and admirer of Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, and is an open partisan of the South. Sir Charles Wyke has sympathies much the same way and is greatly under the influence of Saligny.

The *immediate* pretext of this rupture of relations and threatened resort to force against this country by England and France, is the passage of a law by the *Congress* now in session here, suspending all payments on account of the debts of the Government for two years, in order that it may have the means to finish the reaction, restore the country to order and security, and reorganize the finances of the country on a sound basis, lowering the tariff and introducing other reforms for which a few months' breathing spell and the command of some resources is necessary.

While the assignment of upwards of 65 per cent. of its revenue was made to the payment of interest, etc., on its foreign debt,(and which assignment has been faithfully paid over during all the revolution,) it was impossible to sustain the Government and make these reforms.

What makes it more evident that there is some ulterior design in this hasty and violent rupture on the part of France and England, is the fact that both of these Ministers here have admitted the necessity for this suspension, for a time, of payments, and *before it was passed*, only objected to the proposed manner of it; that is, that it was done by Congress without driving a previous bargain with them about it. But the moment it is done, they hasten to put on it the gravest character; talk of the violation of solemn international compacts, and threaten that if the Congress does not turn upon its own acts and repeal them at foreign demand, they will break off relations and counsel their Governments to *seize the ports of the country*. Now what is the *justice* or importance of England's demands on which this action is based? The debt of her bondholders is *not* a a diplomatic affair, it is simply a private matter, which, in the case of other South American Republics, England has declared she could not interfere about. Besides, the interest of the bondholder is *really* that order should be restored here, and the Government *supported*, not *weakened.*

The only Diplomatic Convention England has is of $5,000,000, and of this only $266,000 belongs to English subjects, as you will see by the inclosed slip, which gives names and amounts. These English subjects would have been paid *their* claims long ago had it not been for the *fraudulent* insertion of the large amount of Mexican and Spanish claims which, by corrupt diplomatic management here, have procured insertion under the protection of this *English* Convention.

This is the same Convention that Mr. Forsyth attempted to put into his treaties, to be paid by the United States, and it is currently reported here that, had the thing gone through, he was to have received $100,000 for his exertions.

Now, what interest has the great commercial class of England in these matters, or that they should be pushed in such a manner as for years past to keep this country deprived of the moral support on the side of constitutional order of England? This support, cordially given with that of the United States, would have been enough, long ago, to have restored peace, and, with peace, all acknowledge the resources of this country are ample to pay *all* her claims, and her commerce with England would increase enormously. The bondholders' debt, too, is mostly owned by Mexicans, and other foreigners not English.

The *private* claims of merchants and others, who have suffered during the revolution by the acts of the Church party, have not been pressed or even brought up by Sir Chas. Wyke. But he has pressed the "Calle Capuchinas" affair, (the robbery of the $660,000 of bondholders' money from the English Legation's house, *by Miramon*,) which the Liberal Government need not have acknowledged at all, as *they* were not responsible for it, but the Government that England and other foreign nations had set up in the Capital. It is also said here that *this* money had not been forwarded to England, because it was not all on hand, and that therefore the robbery by Miramon was a convenient mode of covering up deficiencies.

Another fact of a suspicious *political* nature in this connection, is this: Not two months ago the Minister of Finance of the Mexican Government proposed to the English Convention debt holders to give them Church mortgages, bills receivable for Church property, and other values, in exchange for their debt, which arrangement *they*, the holders of the debt, were willing to agree to, *but the English Minister opposed it.* Did he want this means of interference perpetuated?

Now what are the claims of France,—*one* convention of which there remains due less than $200,000!!

But why the French Minister wants this constitutional Government overthrown, is because he can make a vast sum of money, it is said, by forcing or procuring the recognition of some $14,-000,000 of bonds issued to Jecker for $700,000 cash, (five per cent. on their face,) and some $30,-000,000 of what are called the Peza Bonds, issued at *one-half of one per cent.*

Both of these issues were made by Miramon, and the money used to carry on his attempt to overthrow the legitimate constitutional Government of the people.

It is demonstrated beyond any further question that the will of the people of this country is for a constitutional Government. Napoleon's doctrine of satisfied nationalities forces us then to admit that a *constitutional* Government must be sustained, *if any*, in this country. Neither the English nor the French Minister want such a Government here. Do their Governments? And does not England and France think, in the supposed weakness of the United States, of setting up a Government in this country. It would terribly circumscribe the extension and future power of the United States, whether united, or of either part, if separated. These are grave inquiries. They should be laid before the American people, and our *Government* should not act without the *people* having information of what is going on.

The interior affairs of the country improve but slowly. Every influence of the clergy, the moderados, the ambitious and the disaffected, is put forth to embarrass and to weaken the Constitutional Government; and the wonder is not that it accomplishes so little, but that it keeps on at all.

The principle of "no more revolutions" has, however, gained great and lasting hold of the minds of the people in the respective *States*; but in this hot-bed (this city) of clergy and corrupt foreign influences, it is almost impossible for any just or well-intentioned government to stand.

Besides, it has no resources. The commerce of the country has become almost ruined by the long civil war, and has ceased to afford its usual revenues to the Government. There is not strength enough on the part of the Government to impose *direct* taxation; and the property of the clergy, which was nationalized, *has entirely disappeared.* This latter is not strange, when we consider that the chief ideas of the authors of this nationalization was simply to destroy the power of the Church, even if the property was *given away*; and as the laws provided for its sale by the payment of 60 per cent., in bonds of the interior or foreign debt, (necessarily the former were received, and not the latter, as the one were at 7 and the other at 20), and 40 per cent., in *forty* to *eighty* monthly payments, the Government only received what it could realize by the discount of these forty to eighty months' notes, which being worth, in the prevailing uncertainty of affairs, only 15 to 25 per cent. on the dollar, it is easy to see that the actual amount realized by the Government has been very small, and now *that* resource is exhausted.

Mexico can look for *aid* or protection only to the United States; and if England and France are going to take advantage of our supposed weakness to get a foothold here, *we must prevent it.* The feeling here, on the part of the Constitutional party towards the *North* and Mr. Corwin is excellent. With *that* party and Government we can do anything we please; with any *other* party it will be difficult; with the Church party it would be *impossible* to treat.

Gov. C. has nearly concluded a postal and an extradition treaty, and *can do anything he pleases here with reference to the South.* By the steamer before this, was forwarded the permission given by the Mexican Congress for the passage of our troops from Guaymas to Arizona.

Respectfully yours, ——.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

From the Mexican Extraordinary.

During the month the diplomatic movements have been of considerable importance. Mr. Kint, Representative of Belgium, has succeeded in settling upon the basis of a commercial treaty, and it is expected it will soon be ratified.

Hon. Thos. Corwin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been negotiating a treaty with the Mexican Government. This treaty, we learn, proposes an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Mexico. The object of this treaty is, we hear, to obtain the right to pass certain United States forces across Mexican territory to the Texan frontier, there to operate against the secession forces in Texas.

M. Saligny has done little, that we can learn of, in the way of diplomacy. The question of the Sisters of Charity has been referred to France for settlement with Señor Fuente. He has also passed some French claims, and a number for Spanish subjects, who are now under his protection. The action of M. Saligny on the decree of suspension has been energetic and suited to the singular manner in which this decree has been settled on and published.

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, we hear, has done but little—he seeing clearly the impossibility of securing that respect to which his position entitled him. But one English claim of ordinary character has received any attention in the Palace. The robberies of the British Legation and the Laguna Seca conducta have frequently, though fruitlessly, been pressed upon the attention of the Mexican Government. The late act of the Government, in suspending payments to all foreign creditors, has been protested against by Sir Charles Wyke in the strongest terms, and there is a probability that this suspension may lead to the most extreme measures on the part of Her Majesty's representative.

Col. Pickett, of the Southern Confederacy, preserves a dignified neutrality. He occupies the happy position of representing so a new a country, that he has not even one claim of his citizens to prefer against the Mexican Government!

MORE ABOUT COL. PICKETT.

Col. J. L. Pickett, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, arrived here on the 4th inst. He comes as the diplomatic agent of the Southern Confederacy, to secure friendly relations for his ambitious infant State. We do not know what encouragement he is likely to meet with in this quarter. The Mexican Government, poor as it is, is very precise in its movements, and will scarcely compromise itself in this matter before some European Power has set the example. The Southern Confederacy has sent here their very best man to secure success. Col. Pickett, it will be recollected, as United States Consul, was the first foreign agent, either diplomatic or consular, who had the judgment to see that the Clergy Government of Zuloaga could not be fastened on this country, and accordingly Zuloaga withdrew his *exequatur*. This mattered little, as Zuloaga's authority did not reach Vera Cruz, and Col. Pickett remained, in consequence, the real representative of his country near the Constitutional Government of Mexico, until removed to another position.

The intimate relations he had with the Governmens at Vera Cruz have secured him for friends most of itt ablest supporters, and these will no doubt serve him so far as they consistently can.

THE NEW CABINET.

President Juarez has again filled up his Cabinet. Señor D. Manuel Maria de Zamacona has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He took possession of his post on the 13th. At the same time Señor Balcarcel was appointed Secretary of the Department of Fomento. Señores Ruiz and Zaragoza continue in their Departments, the one of Justice and the other of War. Señor Jose H. Nunez, late Official Mayor of the Finance Department, has been appointed as Minister, and took possession of his new post on the 16th. The Department of Gobernacion is under the direction of Señor Ruiz, Minister of Justice. Señor Nunez has presented a new project to Congress for regulating the finances. It was approved in a secret session of Congress on the 18th, and chiefly consists in the suspension of the payments to Foreign Conventions.

THE WEST COAST.

We see that the steamer *Panama* has extended her voyages to Acapulco, where she lately arrived. The importance of this new enterprise on the West Coast cannot be over estimated. If it be kept up with regularity for a few months there can be doubt but it will not only well reward the proprietors, but materially increase the growing trade of that portion of the Republic. We see that Mr. Connor, United States Consul at Mazatlan, and Gen. Trias, came passengers by the *Panama*, in her late trip from Mazatlan.

The Nail Hit Upon its Head.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following in the Times:

"If we wish to disperse the rebel armies in Virginia, the best mode is not to attack them in front, as we did at Manassas, but in the rear—at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or Berwick's Bay. * * * *. A gun at any one of them would reach the ear of every planter at Manassas, and sound a more fearful note than the discordant thunder—than a thousand guns at Bull Run."

In the above few words you have uttered a volume of forcible truth. With such an immense extent of coast exposed to attacks from the sea, as the rebels have, and with the whole Navy and any number of steamers that may be converted into temporary war vessels, in our possession, it has been to me, and to thousands of others, doubtless, a matter of special wonder that the rebel cities along the coast have been left wholly unmolested, and their citizens, planters, &c., at perfect liberty to join the rebel armies in Virginia and Missouri. What prevents our harassing them by sea, as the Northmen, in the middle ages, harassed England, France, and other countries exposed to their attacks?

An enemy should always be struck in the weakest point. Decatur.

FROM HAVANA.

The Expedition to St. Domingo—The Designs of European Governments Against Mexico—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Gen. Serrano has not yet returned from his expedition to St. Domingo, but we have news of his arrival there, of his having been most splendidly received at Jamaica, and that extraordinary preparations were being made at the Capital to welcome his arrival. The *Diario* of this city, speaking about the passage from here to St. Domingo, says that it was a very gay one, and that the General was in excellent spirits.

According to a military paper published in this city, several demonstrations will be made by the volunteer and regular troops to welcome the General on his return to the city; three signal guns will be fired from the Moro Castle as soon as the steamer with His Excellency on board is in sight, and the troops are immediately to line the streets through which His Excellency will pass, with other ceremonies which I hope to be able to write you about in my next letter.

By the British steamer *Clyde*, arrived on the 16th inst. from Vera Cruz, we have news from Mexico up to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 2d. The British and French Ambassadors had ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the Mexican Government in consequence of this last having resolved to suspend payments of its debts for the term of two years, including the foreign debt.

The next news we shall have will most probably be a joint movement against Mexico by France, England and Spain, and the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico. So much for your civil war in the North.

The *Clyde* brought $360,000, and left behind two millions at Tampico, which, on account of stormy weather, she was unable to take on board.

A fire broke out on Monday of last week at the hay dépôt of Messrs. Hemel & Co., in San Ignacio-street but was quickly put out. An order came out two days after, ordering all the hay stored in the city to be immediately removed out of it, at a certain distance, and prohibiting any further large dépôts of hay, spirits, or other inflammable matter within the walls of the city. This, of course, has given rise to considerable murmuring, but there 's nothing else to do but to obey: the difficulty will now be to find suitable warehouses, but as to the measure in itself, I believe that if sufficient time was given to form new dépôts, every one would be convinced of the justice of the order. Two or three cargoes of hay from Belgium have since arrived, and from $3 50 to $4 the bale, at which hay was selling, the price has fallen to $1 62 per bale of 160 lbs.

The new wharf at Matanzas is just finished, and the operation of discharging and loading vessels can now be effected with greater ease, and at much less cost than formerly.

I have to report another failure, the commercial house of Ruiz, Brother & Co., of Matanzas.

We have had three arrivals from blockaded ports in the former *United* States: the British schooners *Adeline* and *Prince of Wales*, with rice from Savannah, and the *Major Barbour*, with cotton from New-Orleans. Several Spanish vessels have left here lately cleared for New-York, but I have not been able to find out what ballast they took, or whether they were really going to a port north of Hatteras.

The American bark *Joe Maxwell* arrived at Cienfuegos on the afternoon of the 6th, manned by an officer and five men of the privateer steamer *Sumter*, which captured the bark eight miles off the port of Porto Cabello. The bark was ordered out to sea 24 hours after arrival by the authorities of Cienfuegos, but on leaving port she went on the rocks at the entrance of the Garlian, and although great efforts were made by the crew, and by persons from Cienfuegos, who came to aid, the vessel had to be abandoned, and the crew returned to Cienfuegos.

A person named Don Felix del Isla Heras, 28 years of age, and a native of this city, blew his brains out with a pistol at 8 o'clock on Friday night, under one of the arcades of the houses in the square of the Cathedral. According to the papers found on his person, it appears that he landed only a few days before in this city, coming from New-York; that he had made a former attempt on his life at Liverpool; and that the cause of his destroying himself was grief at the loss of his wife, Doña Maria Francisca Mayorga, who died at Paris. He leaves a daughter in Madrid, only 14 months old.

Robberies are now so frequent that it is extremely dangerous to be walking out at night, even in the most public thoroughfares. An old gentleman was stopped a few nights ago, at about 9 o'clock, just opposite the palace, by a man armed with a knife, who began searching his pockets, but on several gentlemen coming out of a near coffee-house, the robber was frightened off, and the old gentleman, half dead with fear, tottered into the coffee-house, and when sufficiently recovered, related what had happened.

A lottery-ticket seller was stopped on Friday last, at dusk, in Dragons-street, by two men, who, after taking the money the man had on him, and his tickets, were about leaving him; but the man foolishly crying out to them that he knew one of them, the one returned, and with a dagger gave him his death-blow, so as to spare him the inconvenience of denouncing him. So an old negro heard him say.

At Sancti Spiretus, a young man named Pablo Echemendia was crossing the square in the centre of the town on horseback, when passing by two men who were hurrying away from the rain, he made some jocund observation on the smallness of an umbrella which one of the men held in his hand. The answer was such an insult that Echemendia threw himself from his horse and advanced with his whip uplifted, but at the same time he received a dagger wound from behind from some unknown person, and he could barely mount again his horse to enter his house, where he died shortly afterwards.

The municipality of this city admits offers up to the 1st of October for 70,000 square metres of granite pavement, and 23 000 of side-walks for the streets of the city.

It is now spoken of as a matter of certainty that the old walls of this city will be pulled down, and a magnificent boulevard erected on the site they now occupy. By this I am certain Havana would occupy one of the first places amongst the largest and healthiest cities of the New World.

Before closing this letter, permit me to relate an occurrence which took place last week. Some day last month a foreign merchant went to the village of Jesus del Monte to procure a goat to nurse one of his children; he found one, but the owner refused to sell it, and insisted on the merchant's taking the goat, and after using it all the time he needed it, to return it to him—but would on no account hear of being paid. The merchant seeing his obstinacy could not be overcome, purchased a lottery ticket from a man that was passing and forced the countryman to accept half of it, and took the goat away with him in his carriage. On the lottery being drawn, the merchant saw that the ticket had drawn $50,000. He immediately entered a valante to carry the happy news to the village; on the road he meets the man mounted on a horse bawling out, as is the custom here, the vegetables he has for sale, and after calling the man to the side of the carriage, he asked him if he had kept the ticket; the answer was yes, the old woman has it; well, says the merchant, leave your vegetables here and get into the carriage, which the man did, and on the road he stated to the astonished countryman, who was looking behind to see what had become of his horse, that he was possessor of $25,000; the poor fellow fainted away, and if it had not been for the merchant, who caught him, he would have fallen out of the carriage and the wheels would have passed over him. He is now the owner of a pretty substantial farm in the vicinity of this city, and comes to town in his carriage. Truly, yours, P.

Commissioners of Emigration.

ARREST OF BOHMER, WHO IS CHARGED WITH ROBBING AN EMIGRANT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board took place yesterday, Mr. Verplanck in the chair. There have been about 1,000 arrivals during the week, making a total for the year of 52,862, against 68,750 last year. The total receipts are $149,192 94 and expenditures $138,844 91, leaving balance in bank of $10,348 03.

Mr. Casserly, the Secretary of the Board, reported the arrest of the swindler Bohmer, who is charged with robbing a German emigrant about a week since, [illegible] in Greenwich-street. [illegible] Sarah Abrahams, who was arrested as an accomplice, turned out to be innocent of the charge, it appearing, upon examination, that Bohmer committed the theft in another place, and then brought his victim, in a state of semi-consciousness, into another house, No. 61 Greenwich-street, thus attaching suspicion to an innocent party. The Secretary has sent to Wisconsin to have [illegible] sent back to New-York as a witness. Meantime, the unlicensed runner is held for trial.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Five Buildings Totally Destroyed—Nine Partially—$50,000 Worth of Property Lost—Several Persons Injured.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a very destructive fire broke out in the [illegible] manufactory owned and occupied by Leonard [illegible], at No. 69 Delancey-street. The fire was first discovered in the engine-room situated in the rear, and, notwithstanding the fact that the alarm was quickly given, the flames spread to the main building with such rapidity that before the arrival of the firemen it was completely enveloped in flame, and soon afterwards was a mass of ruins. From this building the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon reached the large tenement-house of John W. Farmer, located in the rear of No. 95 Ludlow-street, and being surrounded on all sides by other buildings, it was very soon a mass of fire from basement to attic. In this building there were over twenty families, and when the flames reached it, the frightened women and children were seen running in all directions, shrieking with the wildest terror, and crying piteously to the firemen and citizens to save their furniture. Some, with three or four small children, who clung to them for safety, were trying to get out their little stock of goods with one hand, while the other held their infants. All the younger portion of the families were almost in a state of nakedness, having doubtless been aroused from their beds by the alarm. It is believed they all escaped with their lives, but how, under the circumstances, is truly wonderful. From this tenement-house the fire extended rapidly to the adjoining buildings, notwithstanding the steam and other engines by this time were well at work. On Orchard-street the fire did great damage. The first one on the street was No. 108—a lager-beer saloon—which almost joined the building where the fire broke out. This was a two-story brick building, and was a total loss. The damage here was about $3,000. Insured for $1,000. No. 110 Orchard-street was the next building which took fire. This was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Hunt and family. The most of their personal effects were saved. The damage to the building was very serious, though the firemen succeeded in staying the flames before it was entirely destroyed. No. 116 Delancey street, a three-story frame building, occupied by Mr. Baldwin, was damaged to the extent of about $600. It was fully insured. No. 104 Delancey-street was a three-story brick building, occupied by Mr. Tooley, and was damaged about $500. No. 102 same street also took fire and was damaged to the extent of $300 or $400. They succeeded in saving the most of the furniture. Several other buildings in the vicinity, with the goods they contained, were more or less damaged by fire and water, but those mentioned above are the principal losses.

Several persons were seriously injured during the progress of the fire, among whom was Mr. Frederick R. Lee, the President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Co., Wm. J. Smith, Surveyor, and Capt. John Crasson. These gentlemen were in the building No. 110 Orchard-street when the roof fell in. Mr. Lee had his back bruised very seriously, and his face, neck and hands very much burned. The other two received severe burns on their hands and arms. In addition to this, three of the firemen were considerably injured—Henry Eugner and Jacob Trainer, of Truck No. 5, by the falling of the wall of No. 97 Ludlow-street. Eugner, it is feared, is dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the Station at first, and subsequently to his residence, No. 171 Second-street. Wm. Tooker, of No. 19 Engine Company, was bruised considerably by falling timber.

The total loss is estimated at over $50,000, the greater portion of it insured in various City Companies. On Farmer's tenement-house there was an insurance of $10,000, in four different Companies. Baldwin had $5,000 on his property; in what Companies our reporter could not learn.

By this fire between forty and fifty families are made houseless, and many persons thrown out of employment. Capt. Davis, of the Police, was early on the ground with a squad of men, and to their vigorous exertions in keeping order and protecting property, the sufferers and people in the vicinity are greatly indebted.

The firemen worked nobly, and succeeded in saving a vast amount of property and staying the ravages of the fire, which at one time threatened to demolish the entire square of buildings from street to street.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

THE DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM—STREET PAVING AND OPENINGS—THE BOARD SUDDENLY ADJOURNS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of Col. Noah L. Farnham of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves.

Alderman Boole, from the Committee, reported in favor of having Bleecker-street immediately paved with Belgian pavement at the expense of the City, according to the ordinance already passed.

Aldermen Froment opposed the resolution on the ground that the Board had already authorized $800,000 worth of Belgian paving, while the Croton Board was only provided with $250,000 to do the work. The Croton Board had already made arrangements to do the best they could with their money, at the same time making the property-holders and the City bear an equitable proportion of the expense.

The resolution was lost.

Alderman Boole asked the Chair whether the Board could legally alter the half-million ordinance. (The design was to raise more money for the families of volunteers.)

The Chair said he should decide that such a course would not be legal.

The Board then adjourned.

Annual Report of the Central Park Commissioners.

The fourth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park has been issued. The Treasurer's report states that the receipts of the last year amounted to $1,110,620 05; disbursements, $978,-354 95; balance in the Treasury, $51,161 72. The total receipts of the Board, since its organization in 1857, amount to $2,694,132 41; expenditures, $2,642,-970 69. The amount received for the maintenance of the Park for the last year was $80,000; expenditures, $60,195 37; total remainder in the Treasury, $70,966 35. The indebtedness Jan. 1, 1861, was $240,000. The amount of expenditures, $2,703,166 06, added to the total cost of the land, $3,744,708 74, makes the total cost of the Park, up to the present year, to be $6.447,-964 80. The interest on this sum is $356,877 88. The appendix to the report contains the several acts of the Legislature relating to the Central Park, and the Board of Commissioners, and also the orders granted by the Supreme Court. The report of the Senate Committee, appointed to examine into the condition, affairs and progress of the Central Park, is likewise included. The appendix to the report also gives the ordinances for the government of the Park, and an explanation of the purposes of the work already done on the Park, and of that in immediate contemplation. In relation to unaccomplished plans, the report affords the following information:

The Park will be chiefly valuable as furnishing a place for agreeable exercise, (or as the phrase is, "taking the air,") as a relief from the confinement of houses and streets. This will be obtained by the mass of the community, by riding, driving, or walking, as best suits the inclination or means of each individual. In order to the highest enjoyment of either of these modes of exercise, each needs to be pursued in a great degree separately from the others. A carriage coming directly upon the course of a pedestrian or of a man on horseback, is often an annoyance, sometimes positively dangerous. A horseman riding close upon a man on foot, on the same path, will unpleasantly disturb him, even without coming in direct contact. The mere consciousness that one's path may be crossed by a horse or carriage, causes with some a feeling of anxiety. The sunken and tunneled street thoroughfares across the Park were planned to remove what would otherwise have been a ceaseless annoyance. Extending the application of the same expedient, several miles of graveled walks have been laid out, carried by arched passages under the drives when necessary, by means of which all parts of the lower Park may be traversed on foot, without encountering a single carriage or horseman. The rides are everywhere in like manner made independent of the drives, but horsemen can enter the carriage-roads if they choose. Walks also generally accompany the drives, on one or both sides, within conversing distance. The principal roads, are carried nearthe exterior, yet at such a distance that the boundary may easily be obscured from them.

The natural surface of the upper Park is much more homogeneous than that of the lower. The plan is of corresponding simplicity. Near the base of the rocky ridge, upon which the northern embankment of the new reservoir abuts, a transverse road will cross the Park on a similar plan with those below. North of this, extending to One Hundred and Third-street, and midway between the east and west boundaries of [illegible] pieces of turf, [illegible] during the [illegible] formed, (that being all the space which the [illegible] leave available.) The roads and walks will [illegible] along the more broken ground to the east, [illegible] north of these. The rivulet in McGown's Pass will be dammed so as to form a pool, at the west end of which the carriage-road will be carried across the valley upon a stone bridge of three arches. The mode of laying out the grounds of the extreme northern portion of the Park has not been definitely decided upon, on account of the prospect of an extension of its limits in this direction, and the establishment of an observatory on the [illegible]. It is further intended to introduce an arboretum, which, within a space of about sixty acres, will be arranged, in as natural a manner as possible, consistently with convenience for study, specimens of every tree and shrub which can be grown upon the [illegible] in the open air. The hill side and valley between the Fifth-avenue and the east drive of the upper Park is reserved for this purpose. In the general planting of the Park, it is hoped that every kind of tree which will flourish in the climate will be introduced. It is intended to arrange along the west side, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Second-streets, a winter drive, about a mile and a half in length, planted somewhat thickly with evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs being introduced only so far as necessary to avoid a monotonous and gloomy effect. Open glades of grass will break the uniformity of these plantations of evergreens, as the effect aimed at is not so much that of a drive through a thick forest crowded with tall spindling trees, as through a richly wooded country, in which single trees and copses have had plenty of space for developing their distinctive characteristics to advantage. The last remark applies to the general intention of planting the park, in which American trees of the stateliest character, standing somewhat openly, are designed to predominate wherever the nature of the surface will permit. The [illegible] ruggedness of the site, however, will lead to a more liberal use of evergreens, shrubbery and especially of climbing and trailing plants, than is customary in European parks.

(Advertisement.)

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

Consulate of the United States of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health. L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

☞ For terms, address as above.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
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Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Elegant English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Matting, Druggets, Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at a tremendous reduction in prices. Displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Hanks—Bulkley.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at Rutgers-st. Church, by Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, of Groton, Mass., Arthur T. Hanks to Mary Virginia, daughter of Erastus Bulkley.

Gulick—Jollie.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, John L. Gulick, of Cranberry, N. J., to Miss Kate Jollie, daughter of Allen R. Jollie, of this City.

Bennett—Omberson.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry F. Smith, Richard Ellis Bennett, of this City, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of William J. Omberson, Esq., of Bloomfield, N. J.

DIED.

Clark.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, Bininger A. Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 4th-av., near 37th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Thorn.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, of paralysis, William Thorn, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his sons-in-law, Thomas Garner and Joseph L. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-place, New-York, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Meyer.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Charles H. Meyer, aged 80 years and 4 months.

All friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 502 7th-av., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Van Schaick.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, Elizabeth, wife of Myndert Van Schaick, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Cooper.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Charles Wilbur, son of William H. and Catharine Cooper, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 233 West 21st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to White Plains on Friday morning for interment.

Ruckel.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Elizabeth Ruckel, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Samuel and John H. Ruckel, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Devenny.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, George Devenny.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 Madison-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, of F. & A. M.

Stevens.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Matthew Stevens, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Marshall, No. 514 9th-av., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hughes.—In Brooklyn, Peter Hughes, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Portland-av., this day, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Hartshorne.—In Portland, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Mary Anne M., wife of Robert Hartshorne.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Middletown, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M. The steamer *Long Branch* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8½ o'clock for Red Bank, where conveyances will be in readiness to take the friends to the Church, who can return by railroad in the afternoon.

Smith.—In Richmond, Va., on Friday, Aug. 2, from wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, on Sunday, July 21, William Moir Smith, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and member of Hose Company No. 3, of Brooklyn, son of J. P. and Agnes Smith, aged 22 years.

Woodward.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Fletcher, eldest son of Arnold Woodward, aged 29 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, from No. 280 West 22d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 447.—Aug. 21, 1861.
19, 61, 29, 62, 52, 70, 5, 17, 10, 13, 71, 37, 49.

Kentucky, Class 448.—Aug. 21, 1861.
19, 31, 25, 56, 18, 57, 36, 12, 43, 63, 11, 59, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted to Purchase—Some copies of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

[illegible]

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper which we wish to call your special attention. We [illegible] not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly efficacious and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; [illegible] will be immortalized by this [illegible].

[illegible]

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to [illegible] efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

Send all money and packages to soldiers by Harnden's Express, No. 74 Broadway, as they have United States Government permission to forward to the Army at Fortress Monroe, Washington, Sandy Hook, and other points, for half rates. Their Express is the oldest in the United States.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ARBANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

READY THIS DAY,
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1861,
With Contributions by
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
O. W. HOLMES, BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET MARTINEAU,
THEODORE WINTHROP,
T. W. HIGGINSON,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
and others.

CONTENTS:

The Shakespeare Mystery—The Bath—Saccharissa Mellasys—My Odd Adventure with Junius Brutus Booth—My Out-Door Study—A Sermon in a Stone—Agnes of Sorrento—The Aquarium—The Young Repealer—Bread and the Newspaper—"Under the Cloud and Through the Sea"—Journal of a Privateersman—The Advantages of Defeat—Ode to Happiness—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Reviews and Literary Notices.

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Personal.

Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, who went to Sebastopol several years since, to raise the sunken fleet of the Russians, having bestowed great care in preserving and restoring the graves of the English who fell during the siege of that place, a subscription has been raised by British officers and relatives of those who died during the Crimean war, in order that a testimonial might be presented to him, to mark the grateful sense of his generous care. Lord Frederick Paulet and Col. Hudson were the chief movers in the matter. They procured the manufacture of a silver-gilt shield, of the weight of three hundred and fifty ounces. The border is richly chased with equestrian and other figures, subjects taken from the Elgin marbles. The centre bears an appropriate inscription. The plate has been presented to the English Consul at Theodosio, for presentation to Mr. Gowen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Chersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria*, close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. LOUIS BONARD PLEASE call at the office of MUNN & CO., *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework; is fully competent for either, as reference will show; is an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; wages low; has three years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, with a year's reference, a situation in a private family; she understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; is kind to children, and is willing and obliging; would do plain sewing; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid, and has no objection to assist with children or in fine washing; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 21 Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman; also, by a nice girl of 16; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do sewing and assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families in the City; has unexceptionable reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in the washing and ironing; prefers to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 420 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in part of the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl, as plain cook or baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women (sisters) one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can make butter. Call for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in last place; best of reference; a place a few miles in the country preferred. Address M. E., No. 72 Varick-st. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT references, nice, tidy, sober, honest and industrious, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or general worker. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. N. B.—No office charge.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in the country; one is a first-rate cook, baker of bread and biscuit, pastry, and a splendid washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family, and are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, by a smart, clean and industrious girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; can give the very best reference; is not afraid of work, and will go at low wages; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at "Wallace's," No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—A LAdies' maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary or institution, by a lady who is fully competent to take the entire charge; she is strictly conscientious, and can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, A. L., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

FAMILIES WANTING SERVANTS WILL find the largest Select Institute at No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, American and Irish help; civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended.
Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. Best reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—An American young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, and a splendid washer and ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American widow of middle age, or would do the work of a plain private family. Also, a home for a little girl in a pious family. Call at No. 156 Chatham-st., in the photograph gallery.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation as general servant; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful and neat; can be highly recommended, and will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; has no objection to travel with a family and act as lady's-maid; has waited on the first ladies in this City; best City reference given. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable middle-aged woman, who has lived in respectable families, as children's nurse or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing. Apply or address for two days at No. 690 Hudson-st., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, an American, of respectable parentage, who is accustomed to the care of children, wishes a situation in a private family; is intelligent, and understands waiting; would mind a babe, or attend to growing children; will give some first-class reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 346 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk on her second child, two weeks' old. Can be seen at No. 213 East 12th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a capable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP housekeeping and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; no objections to assist in chamberwork. Call on Mrs. BROWN, No. 179 West 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A place as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or to take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN industrious, well-recommended young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to do both, or to wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th-st. and Amity.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. No. 174 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden, if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate references. Address A. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who understands his business; had many years of experience; is a good and careful driver, and good groom. Call or address J. R., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant man and his wife desire situations in City or country; the man is a careful hand over horses, a good, steady driver, and willing to be generally useful; is handy in a garden; the wife is an excellent cook and laundress; they can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted by a Protestant man; understands the care and treatment of horses, and would make himself generally useful for City or country; also, his wife would go as general servant, if wanted; can come well recommended. Address G. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for this week, or can be seen at No. 39 Ogden-st., Newark New-Jersey.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for city or country; and can take care of a green-house or hot-house, if required; will make himself generally useful; the best of reference produced. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; can produce satisfactory references from respectable families in the City; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, or a note addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-rate young man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various branches; has the best of testimonials. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business, a situation in some first-class fire insurance company. Is thoroughly acquainted with the business of insurance, and capable of filling the place of first clerk or assistant secretary. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 2,510 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in some store or other place of business. He is a good penman, willing to make himself useful; has good references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE REspectable men of business habits to solicit subscriptions in city and country; industrious men of pleasing address and correct habits. Apply to R. T. SHANNON, London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 55 Dey-st., up stairs.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL.—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, in full view of the river; good stable attached; will be let for one month or longer; rent, $50 per month; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 69 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1600 Post-office.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take [illegible] to board. [illegible] Address S. S., Box No. [illegible] Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A [illegible] BEDROOM TO let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Also, a hall bedroom. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 68 East 27th-st., or address F. F. N., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large furnished room with board. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to engage partial board for himself and full board for his wife and three children, aged five to nine years; rooms furnished, in a genteel private family, residing near South Ferry. State location and terms, which must be moderate, to K., Box No. 1,321 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 23 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND AN ELEGANT suite of unfurnished rooms, (the entire second floor and a parlor on the first,) in a first-class house in 34th-st., can be secured until May, or permanently, by a family of liberal means, wishing a quiet home in a strictly private family. For particulars, address, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c., &c. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

PERSONS DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable accommodations for the Winter, can procure them at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a young gentleman doing business in the City; terms must be moderate. Address A, Box No. 343 Post-office, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR two grown persons and two children; location must be on Staten Island or Hudson River, and within two hours' sail from the City. Address, immediately, W. A. H., Station G, No. 1,269 Broadway. Board not to exceed $4 or $5 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FAMILY with children, as boarders, in Stamford; terms moderate; or parents desiring to find a home for three or four children, where they will be well cared for, can do so by addressing S. E. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON ELEVenth-st., near 5th-av.; one on 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 27th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 39th, 42d, 46th, St. Mark's-place and Clinton-place, and others in complete order, at rents to suit the times. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN EXcellent order, with gas and water conveniences, in a pleasant and convenient locality, at the rent of $325 per annum. Apply on the premises, No. 22 West 54th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, with extra modern improvements, including hot water, heater for warming and ventilating, at greatly reduced rent; furniture for sale, if wanted. Inquire at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, JR., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER OF 12TH-ST. AND 2d-av., furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—CAUTION TO PAWNBROKers. Lost, during the excitement at the fire at No. 405 4th-st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., a blue enameled diamond cluster Ring, a little off color. The above reward will be paid by leaving the ring with Capt. TURNBULL, Seventeenth Precinct Police-Station, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st.

$25 REWARD—WHO RECOVERS THE BODY of Charles Loux, who was drowned on Monday, the 19th; he wore a black coat, plaid pants, plaid vest and blue shirt. He is 16 years old, and resides at No. 198 West 30th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS BEWARE!

Buy LEADBEATER'S renowned Liquid Stove Polish, which makes no dirt, dust or smell, and with half the labor stands three times the heat of any other. Thousands are now using it to their great delight. F. C. LEADBEATER, Sole Manufacturer, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GALVANIZED DO., SHEET ZINC, SPELTER, &c.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, twenty-four braiders and shafting, one large cotton winder and doubler, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of steel wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at skirt factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N.J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen Monday, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 283 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 18th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reëngagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred.) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF A European College, and experienced teacher of the German, French and English languages, drawing and music, wishes to meet with a reappointment, or would not object to a situation as companion or housekeeper. Address LANGUAGE, Box No. 3,178 Post-office, New-York, for four days.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st.; and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn,
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of "HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS," a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

A LADY, UNDERSTANDING MUSIC PERfectly, desires a few pupils to instruct on the piano at their own residences. Terms very low. Address C. ETLON, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent, by a small family without children; location preferred west of Broadway, between 8th and 30th sts. The rent will be promptly paid when due. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a neatly furnished house in good repair, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and below 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address Box No. 2,939 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN MOTT-HAVEN, Morrisania, or Tremont, a small cottage-house and lot whereon most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,392 General Post-office, stating location, price and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A thoroughly well built house on 5th or Madison avs., between 23d and 42d sts.; must be on a full-sized lot, and not an English basement. For a suitable house a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address Box 544 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BY a responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, in a good location; must have all the modern improvements, and the rent low. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—in the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the country. Apply to or address (with terms and other particulars) AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FALL BONNETS NOW READY. Traveling bonnets, new styles. Ribbons and flowers at retail and wholesale. Mourning bonnets, straw bonnets, at $1 50, Fall style. L. BINNS, Millinery, largest in the world, No. 551 Broadway, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be had on the morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No 141 Broadway, several fine carriages, rockaways, top-wagons, road wagons, &c. For account of whom it may concern.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHOEA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all other deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of DR. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; French hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. R. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung,* [illegible] *Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 [illegible] New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Baily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhoea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his old friends. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine, $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A HOUSE AND lot on Carlton-av., near three railroads, and six lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Will exchange for a small farm near New-York, with fair buildings, worth [illegible] to $7,000 clear. Some cash if required to [illegible] trade. Address CARLTON-AVENUE, Box [illegible] *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also [illegible] seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM FROM 20 TO 30 ACRES OF good land, in a healthy location, not over three hours distant from New-York, with ordinary houses and fruit, well shaded, with farming utensils. Price not over $3,000; one half cash, balance on mortgage. Address T. E. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week, giving a true statement of all particulars.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, [illegible] accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of these firms, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.
New-York.

[illegible] at current rates [illegible] ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] San Francisco City and California [illegible] Oregon.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 [illegible] all sums of $500 [illegible] larger amounts. [illegible] deposit, during the last 12½ [illegible]

[illegible]WOUT, President.

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] New-York [illegible] available in all parts of [illegible] of Paris, London, [illegible] their correspondents.

[illegible] STOCKS. [illegible] investment. [illegible] SON & CO., No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible], for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 28th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] per Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby informed that the bonds to be given in exchange for the first six coupons [illegible] of said bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 18, are now ready, and they are requested to present said coupons for exchange, without delay, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
W. B. OGDEN, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Beacon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.
Aug. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. ROSS & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policyholders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next: Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to [illegible]. The Transfer Books which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 19, 1861.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of [illegible] of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, [illegible] inst. The transfer book will be closed on the [illegible] inst., at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, [illegible] 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable [illegible] inst. Transfer books closed from 19th [illegible].
RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

[illegible]—NO. 61 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—[illegible] of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company [illegible] this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on [illegible].
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

[illegible] Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable [illegible].
JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, [illegible] COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible]

Navy Department, [illegible]

In conformity with an Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction of [illegible] Steamers.

The [illegible] to carry [illegible] 7,000 lbs. each [illegible]; the complement to be one hundred [illegible] to have [illegible] gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a [illegible].

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastenings, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant at any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such Navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 by parties already established in the business, or satisfactory arrangements would be made with a responsible party as agent, for the manufacture of Decarbonized steel for pistol and rifle barrels. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER Wanted, in a legitimate brokerage business fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times; location and association unexceptional.
BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 23 Nassau-st.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARgain, fitted up with all the latest improvements, equal to any in the country; turns out 100 barrels a week. For particulars apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or will trade for property.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, $5; choice double-extra white flour, from new wheat, $6 to $6 50. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..................TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 000 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] New-York, [illegible] Department, New-York, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFORESTMANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 29, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER,
je20-law10wTh. Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. M. MURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors.
au22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 331 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $35; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........ [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage....... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........ [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage....... [illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
HENRY ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEAFLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH....................SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW......................SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London....... 33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th [illegible], and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.............................Sept. 14
On MONDAY...............................Oct. 14
On MONDAY...............................Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau.........................$45
Passage money to Havana.........................60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. Hough, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return by one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Landing at West 18th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 18th-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 3 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861. ROBE. F. WESTCOTT.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest [illegible] ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows [illegible] is the first one ever seen in this country, and [illegible] only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any [illegible] his dominions [illegible] his permission. [illegible]

[illegible]

as if frolicking in his native [illegible], is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquarium,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, [illegible]
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, [illegible]
STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible]
The Lecture-room Entertainments [illegible]
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE.
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the unbounded success of the great and original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has revived the reign of comedy, and achieved the greatest triumph won for many seasons on the New-York stage. He will repeat THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) 22d, his great comic roles of
TOODLES,
and also appear in a new character,
TIMOTHY BROWN,
in my Neighbor's Wife. After which the delightful Comedietta of
THE FIRST NIGHT,
in which Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. D. L. Baker, Marlowe, &c., will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
has the honor of announcing that he takes a benefit in this theatre, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
when will be presented Buckstone's charming comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
With
THE TOODLES.
Box book now open.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the City.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS,
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, [illegible] Plains and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer [illegible] will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, [illegible] Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. [illegible] Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains [illegible] town, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, [illegible] Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and [illegible].

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and [illegible] and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth [illegible] in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat [illegible]-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and [illegible] and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 78 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leave as follows:

Long Branch, at........................4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at.....................[illegible] P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return..........................[illegible]
To Tilton's Grove and return.......................[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return........................[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the [illegible] Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, [illegible], Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Corcoran, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DEMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:[illegible] A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.
Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF [illegible]

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of [illegible] City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the [illegible] year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City [illegible] this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, [illegible] Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. [illegible]
[illegible]

REPORT OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HOW THE MONEY WAS EXPENDED.

Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight Thousand Dollars for Equipments, &c., and Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand for Relief.

The Union Defence Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and the adoption of the following report was the result:

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

At a meeting held this day, the following report was received, adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council:

The Executive Committee, referring to their previous reports to the Union Defence Committee, under date severally of the 20th May and 29th June, now submit a detailed report of expenditures in connection with the fund created by the City Government from the proceeds of a loan of one million of dollars.

[illegible]—Abstract of expenditures for aid to regiments, purchase of arms, &c.

[illegible]—Detailed account of expenditures in aid of regiments of volunteers made from the City fund—[illegible] 1, 2, 3.

[illegible]—Detailed account of expenditures in aid of regiments of State Militia, made from the City fund, including account of arms and ammunition.

[illegible]—Statement of the appropriations made to [illegible] fund for relief of families of soldiers.

These statements comprise all the drafts made on [illegible] fund up to the 31st July, amounting in the aggregate to the following:

[illegible] twenty-six regiments of volunteers	$353,424 63
[illegible] ten regiments of militia	157,336 97
[illegible] incomplete organizations	20,947 77
[illegible] of arms, ammunition, baggage-wagons and ambulances	226,589 27
[illegible]	$758,298 64
Appropriated to relief of families	230,000 00
Total amount of drafts	$988,298 64
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Comptroller, on the 31st of July, of	$11,701 36

The thirty-six regiments above referred to, do not include the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Militia, all of which were aided to a moderate extent from the private fund of the citizens of New-York.

A detailed statement of expenditures from the citizens' fund is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the Union Defence Committee whenever an order to that effect shall be made. The results in regard to this fund vary constantly, and the items of expenditure, when embraced in a detailed report, will increase somewhat the amounts appropriated to several of the regiments which first occupied the attention of the Committee.

The total number of regiments and incomplete organizations assisted by the Committee is as follows:

New-York State Militia Regiments	14
New-York State Volunteer Regiments	18
New-York City Volunteer Regiments	8—40
Incomplete Organizations	10
Total	50

Of this number, forty regiments of militia and volunteers have been received into the service of the United States, and many of them have shared in the labors and perils of the recent campaigns in Virginia and elsewhere.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say in reference to these troops, that most of them have acquitted themselves in the preparatory duties of the camp and upon the field of battle, in a manner creditable to the City, the State and themselves.

It is the purpose of the Executive Committee, at a fitting time, to submit a more full detail of the character, conduct and services of the several regiments which entered the Army of the United States under the auspices of this Committee, together with statements of their respective losses in battle, whether by death, wounds or capture, their condition and location in the service.

The Committee cannot realize that every duty has been performed, by simply placing citizen soldiers in the field for active service during war; they feel that a responsibility rests upon the City and State to keep watch over the welfare of those who have volunteered for the public defence, and to extend to them all needful care and protection.

Soon after the commencement of their duties the Committee saw the pressing necessity of securing an adequate supply of arms and munitions of war, then becoming very scarce and constantly rising in value, which would certainly be required for the outfit of the local organizations, and might become a resource for the Government in any sudden emergency.

That this course was wise and judicious the Committee have received abundant evidence in the progress of their labors. Arms have been issued from time to time to various regiments for purposes of drill and guard, and in several instances regiments have borne them temporarily to the seat of war, whence in most cases they have been returned to the storehouse of the Committee, and a portion of them have since been disposed of to the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

In connection with this subject it may be remarked that the occasions have not been unfrequent when the Committee have had the gratification of furnishing to the Government articles of indispensable necessity to the public service. One of their earliest acts was to charter a steamer, by the aid of which ammunition and provisions were supplied to the garrison at Fortress Monroe and to the Army at Annapolis, Md., at a most critical emergency, when communication with the Capital was interrupted. The steamer *Quaker City* was also chartered temporarily for service between this City and Southern ports occupied by Union forces. This vessel was fully armed and supplied with provisions by the Committee, and during the continuance of the charter performed efficient and valuable service. Under a new engagement made with the Government, she is now one of the blockading force on the Southern coast.

In aiding regiments to take the field effectively the Committee have supplied cannon, with ammunition, in cases where it seemed proper for them to do so. They refer to the following instances:

To the Seventh Regiment, Militia, Col. LEFFERTS, four field-cannon, two of which, on the return of the Seventh, were transferred to the Ninth, Militia, Col. STILES, now in the column of Gen. BANKS.

To the Fifth Regiment, Volunteers, Col. DURYEE, four field-cannon, now at Baltimore, Md.

To the Second Regiment, Militia, Col. TOMPKINS, two field-cannon, now in Virginia.

To the Mozart Regiment, Volunteers, Col. RILEY, two field-cannon, now in Washington.

In each of the above cases, a full supply of ammunition, including shot and shell, was issued.

Ammunition has also been furnished in several instances to regiments from other States in transit towards the seat of war. In a few instances separate companies have been aided with arms and equipments, but the rule to confine assistance to regiments has rarely been departed from.

One source of expenditure has been fully justified, and more than repaid, in the benefits conferred on sick and wounded soldiers. The first ambulances which reached the seat of war were provided by the Union Defence Committee, and their use has been freely granted, from time to time, to numerous regiments from other States, which were unprovided with this essential aid to an Army in the field.

These facts are alluded to simply to show that the duties assumed by the Committee have covered a wide range, and have not been ineffectual in carrying out the wishes of the citizens of New-York expressed in the resolutions creating the Committee, viz.: "To aid the movements of the Government as the public interests may require."

Accounts are still open with the Government in several of its departments, and when the advances made in the purchase of arms, munitions of war, wagons, &c., are reimbursed, the result will be fully stated in a subsequent report.

The Committee cannot close this report without an expression of their high gratification at the spirited conduct and gallant bearing shown by one of their number at the recent conflict in Virginia. Having declined the commission of Major-General tendered to him by the Executive of this State, which did not confer an active command in the field, Mr. WADSWORTH volunteered his services on the Staff of the commanding General immediately before the battle. The bravery and efficiency of Major WADSWORTH have been warmly commended and gracefully recognized by the Government in the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Respectfully submitted, by order of Executive Committee.

S. DRAPER, Chairman.

P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

The following were the principal sums expended for clothing, equipments, outfit and rations:

To Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins	$25,246 96
To Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder	9,575 19
To Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney	2,950 00
To Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyons	14,200 63
To Ninth Regiment, Col. Stiles	33,791 49
To Twelfth Regiment, Col. Butterfield	14,383 83
To Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal	4,341 44
To Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Corcoran	25,518 83
To Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Martin	10,417 00
To Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Cameron	16,911 60
Total	$157,336 97
Expended for N. Y. Militia Regiments	$157,336 97
Expended for Volunteer Regiments	352,424 63
For uncompleted organizations and sundries	21,947 77
For arms and ammunition	226,539 27
Grand total	$758,289 64

EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING, EQUIPMENTS AND OUTFIT FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS:

11th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Allen	$4,500 00
4th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Taylor	3,987 16
5th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Duryee	19,063 41
6th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Wilson	180 88
7th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Bendix	6,258 00
8th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Blenker	22,169 69
9th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Hawkins	7,890 00
10th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. McChesney	11,023 04
11th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Farnham	11,722 00
15th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Murphy	4,494 07
17th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Lansing	2,351 58
20th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Weber	4,686 00
25th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Kerrigan	1,782 04
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Pratt	[illegible]
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Matheson	[illegible]
30th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Innes	[illegible]
27th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. McCunn	500 00
28th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Ward	5,553 15
Garibaldi, N. Y. Vols., Col. D'Utassy	47,417 56
DeKalb, N. Y. Vols., Col. Von Gilsa	43,891 50
Mozart, N. Y. Vols., Col. Riely	67,099 83
Tammany, N. Y. Vols., Col. Kennedy	47,156 65
Anderson Zouaves, Col. Riker	1,530 00
Excelsior, Col. ——	10,242 50
New-York Legion, Col. Curtis	2,580 00
Naval Brigade, Col. Whittemore	1,000 00
Total	$352,424 63

EXPENDITURES FOR INCOMPLETE REGIMENTS.

11th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Maidhoff	$4,000 00
Empire City, Col. Sheehan	4,000 00
British Volunteers, Col. Sanders	1,500 00
German Artillery, Col. Lichtenstein	2,719 52
1st Cavalry Regiment, Col. ——	1,000 00
2d Artillery Brigade, Col. ——	350 00
Polish Legion, Col. Allen	1,578 00
2d German Rifles, Col. Metternich	1,000 00
Constitution Guard, Col. ——	1,000 00
New-York Own Regiment, Col. Ming	500 00
Imperial Zouaves, Col. Merritt	100 00
7th Regt., (Reserve Corps,) Col. Stevens	1,000 00
Waterproof Blankets for above	3,200 00
Total	$21,947 77
Arms and Ammunition	$226,589 27
Total Amount of Drafts	988,298 64
Leaving a Balance in the hands of the Comptroller on the 31st of July of	11,701 36

THE MUTINY IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

CAUSES OF COMPLAINT, ETC.

We learn from a reliable source the following particulars of the troubles in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, which we lay before our readers. The causes of the mutiny in the Seventy-ninth Regiment are given as follows: After the battle of Bull Run the disorganization of the regiment was complete. Owing to a number of officers resigning, and others being wounded or taken prisoners, the men had no one to command them. Major McCLELLAND, owing to the death of Col. CAMERON, and Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT being confined to bed by his bruises, was in command of the regiment; and the men state, that owing to the neglect of the Commissariat, they did not have a sufficiency of food, and were actually starving. Finally, the Lieutenant-Colonel was obliged to rise from a sick-bed, and attend in person to the subsistence of the men. One of the reasons for discontent was on account of the regiment being dissatisfied with their treatment in SHERMAN'S Brigade.

By the strenuous exertions of the Lieutenant-Colonel, they were transferred from that position, and brought to the City of Washington, and encamped in a beautiful location in the suburbs.

On account of the great loss in officers from the causes above mentioned, it was deemed essential to place at the head of the regiment a leader of military experience; and Col. STEVENS, a graduate of West Point, and former Governor of Oregon, who had seen much service, and was admitted on all hands to be an excellent selection, was temporarily appointed to the position. This also was due to the exertions of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and was done simply and solely for the purpose of bringing the regiment as soon as possible to the high state of discipline which should properly distinguish it. But a portion of the officers made objection to the recognition of Col. STEVENS, on the ground that the regiment was a part of the New-York State Militia, and that no officer could be appointed by the President or any one else. The Colonel must, they said, be duly elected by the Board of Officers. This feeling was communicated to the men, and influenced them to such a degree that many of them paid no respect to Col. STEVENS in his military capacity. The men being now clamorous to return to New-York to complete their reorganization, the Lieutenant-Colonel once more used all exertions to secure them this favor, to which they seemed in some degree entitled, as they had lost more than one-fourth of the rank and file, besides their almost destitution of officers. He succeeded; the requisite permit was obtained, and so sensible was the Secretary of War of the deserts of the regiment, that he got out of bed at night to write it, and accompanied it with a high, and at that time well-deserved compliment to the men. There was now no trouble of any consequence in the regiment; but before the day arrived on which they were to start, an election for Colonel was ordered, which, by law, requires a certain number of days' notice; this made the election take place on a day after the one fixed for departure. A good deal of discontent was the consequence, which was not lessened when it was learned that the election, from some cause, must be postponed.

Meantime, the Secretary of War, for reasons which had been urged by others, who apprehended that the fulfillment of the order to return would be an example detrimental to the service, countermanded the order.

This, succeeded by an order to strike tents and join the Sickles Brigade, occasioned the greatest dissatisfaction, but the commanding officer had no choice but to obey his orders. When the men were directed to strike their tents, they openly refused. The result is known to the public.

There were two principal causes which tended throughout to render the men restless and disobedient. One was, the surreptitious introduction of liquor in some manner among them; the other was the fact that they saw so many of their officers resigning at pleasure and going to New-York, which they themselves were unable to do. Once more the Lieutenant-Colonel succeeded, by application to the Secretary of War, in preventing the regiment from being placed in the Sickles Brigade, and is now endeavoring to obtain for the misled mutineers the clemency of the authorities. Great praise is due to those officers who have stood by the regiment, and kept their positions under all circumstances, true to their flag, their country and their duty.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

From the numerous letters which have been referred to this office, complaining of the *want of food*, and the *bad quality* of that furnished by the Commissariat to the volunteers, I am led to believe that a brief statement of the truth may give satisfaction to the public mind.

Before the action of the last Congress, the ration (used by the Army for many years) furnished to the volunteers was as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef; 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of pilot bread, or 1¼ pound of corn meal.

To 100 *Rations*—8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of dessicated potatoes, or 88 ounces of dessicated mixed vegetables; 10 pounds of coffee, 15 pounds of sugar; 4 quarts of vinegar; 1¼ pound of adamantine candles, 4 pounds of soap and 2 quarts of salt.

This ration has been found, by long experience in the regular Army, to be ample.

Congress, by an act of the last session, increased this ration, until it is now as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef; 22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot bread.

To 100 *Rations*—8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and 1 pound of potatoes, three times a week, or a substitute therefor; 10 pounds of coffee, 15 pounds of sugar, 4 quarts of vinegar, 1¼ pounds of adamantine candles, 4 pounds of soap, and 2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

This ration, if cared for, and properly cooked, is *more than can be eaten*; and this ration *the Government is ready to furnish.*

The method of procuring it for the regiments is simple: Each Captain of a company makes to his Colonel a return, stating the number of men in his company and the number of days drawn for, signed by him. These company returns are consolidated by the regimental Quartermaster, and signed by the Colonel. This return is an order on the dépôt or Brigade Commissary for that quantity of stores; and it is the duty of the regimental Quartermaster to see that he receives the full amount, and that it is all of good quality.

When the stores reach the regiment, it is the duty of each Captain to see that his company receive their due, as drawn for by him on his return, and that the quality is good.

If the regimental Quartermaster and Captains attend to their duty, the men *must* receive their full allowance as set forth in the ration above; and not an article but of good quality.

The Government has on hand ample supplies of the very best quality, and is desirous of doing full justice to the volunteers. If the volunteers do not receive it, the fault is that of their own officers.

J. P. TAYLOR, A. C. G. Sub.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON DECLINES A PUBLIC RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1861.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, U. S. Senator:

RESPECTED SIR: The Common Council of the City of New-York, witnessing, as it does, with profound admiration, the noble stand taken by you in defence of all that is considered by us worth preserving of our nationality,—overcome with sentiments and feelings of emotion in view of the threatened sunderance of the ties of fellowship and fraternity with which the authorities of this City have always regarded as forever binding, the links that connected the great State of Tennessee with the destinies of our once happy, prosperous and united Confederacy—anxious in some manner to exhibit their appreciation of the disinterested patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion which has characterized the public acts of a number of the most prominent citizens of your great State, in their attempt to stem the torrent of secession, now sweeping over your Commonwealth—foremost among whom is classed as most "faithful among the faithless," and who, they are satisfied, will continue to be "faithful unto the death" of secession, is yourself—[illegible] gallant efforts to rescue the State of Tennessee from *threatened secession*, which, in our judgment, and the judgment of every devotee of the Union, is equivalent to *threatened destruction*.

By Alderman FROMENT:

Whereas, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has at all times, and on all occasions, both in and out of Congress, been the uncompromising friend of the Union, and by his patriotic course in ably and eloquently advocating the rights of the people of all sections of our common country, and boldly asserting the necessity of maintaining and defending the integrity of our Government, has endeared himself to every Union-loving citizen throughout the land; and

Whereas, Many distinguished Southerners who have heretofore been considered true and loyal men, have recently taken sides with the enemy of our country, or assumed a neutral or doubtful position; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York delight to honor those who, like ANDREW JOHNSON, faithful among the faithless, voluntarily sacrifice their own interests in exhibiting their devotion to their country, the Constitution and the laws; therefore

Resolved, (If the Board of Councilmen concur,) That Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, be, and is hereby invited to visit and accept the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and that the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to him for the purpose of receiving the calls of his friends and countrymen.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be sent to Gov. JOHNSON, and that a Select Committee of three from each Board be appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution.

Be kind enough, Sir, to accept the expression contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and permit me, as Chairman of the Special Committee, [illegible] that they but faintly portray the universal sentiment of admiration and affection entertained for you and your noble and gallant compeers by the entire community, of which the Common Council of the City of New-York are the representatives.

With sentiments of profound regard and esteem, believe me, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman Committee.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Andre Froment, Esq., Chairman Special Committee, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th June and 8th ult.

I hope you will pardon the delay in acknowledging the kindness so unexpectedly bestowed in the invitation from the Common Council of New-York to accept the hospitalities of that City. It has arisen solely from the great pressure of business, and the uncertainty of my future movements, in consequence of the alarming state of affairs in that section of the country to which I belong.

It has been my desire to accept this invitation. It comes from New-York City; it comes from a people whom I have ever regarded as generous, warm-hearted, and loyal.

I therefore regret to say that I am at last compelled to decline the honor of a public reception, as tendered by your Committee.

The circumstances at present surrounding me are such as to render it impossible for me to make any positive arrangement, or designate any time at which I could visit your City.

I return my sincere thanks to you, and, through you, to those whom you represent, for this manifestation of regard, and approval of the course I have pursued in connection with the present state of affairs.

Upon my advent into public life, I took my stand in favor of free government based upon an enlightened public judgment. From 1838 down to the present time I have uniformly advocated the Union of the States, the supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

To their maintenance the best efforts of my life have been devoted, and for their continuance and preservation, if necessary, life itself will be sacrificed.

All true patriots and lovers of our race should be willing to come forward and perish in this last struggle for the perpetuation of a Government based upon the virtue, integrity and capacity of man for self-government. These were the principles that carried us through the Revolution, and upon which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and a long list of patriotic worthies, established our present unparalleled form of Government. Accept assurances of esteem, and believe me, yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. SCOTT, nephew of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has, in compliance with the general order promulgated on Friday last, assumed command of the "Military Department of New-York City," which has been established for the convenience of officers having important Army business to transact. His office is in Eleventh-street, the late head-quarters of the regular Army.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis, Major McKINSTRY, is a New-York man. He was recently attached to the Quartermaster's Department. Major McKINSTRY has been 23 years an officer, having entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry in July, 1838. He is a graduate of West Point, and has the reputation of possessing rare administrative abilities.

The new steam corvette *Pensacola* was reported ready for sea on Tuesday. She is at the Washington Navy-yard, and is taking on board to-day her officers and crew. The *Pensacola* has never been to sea. She was built at Warrington, Fla., and cost $82,917 42, exclusive of her machinery. In her capstan is a part of the wood which composed the old mahogany gunbed of Gen. JACKSON during the defence of New-Orleans. The officers who have reported for her, thus far, are as follows: Captain, H. W. MORRISON; Lieutenants, J. W. A. Nicholson, Francis Roe and Clark Merchant; Paymaster, George L. Davis; Surgeon, William Dicks; Chief Engineer, Stephen D. Hibbert. The *Pensacola* will be sent at once to join the blockading fleet.

Among the vessels chartered by the United States Government, are the propellers *Jersey, Ellen S. Ferry, Decatur*, and *Osgood*.

Advices from the Pacific Squadron state that Mr. McCOWLEY has reported for duty, on board the United States permanent storeship *Fredonia*, stationed in the harbor of Valparaiso. The *Fredonia* was to move to Calao, Mr. McC. taking her orders to do so.

A recruiting office for the new Marine Corps, being organized for service on board the revenue vessels of the United States, was opened at the corner of South-street and Peck-slip, on Monday, and four officers sent from the *Agassiz* to commence business. The nature and duties of this corps we described when it was first planned.

A detachment of United States Cavalry left this City yesterday for Carlisle, where they will undergo riding drill. They are ordered to be sent on to the National Capital and mounted, as soon as possible. Nearly two full regiments have lately been added to our force of regular mounted troops.

At the Navy-yard, on Tuesday, the steam gunboats *Putnam* and *Satellite* hauled in to get batteries on board. The *Kuhn* is bending sails.

The United States sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, was put formally in commission at this station on Tuesday. At 10 o'clock precisely a crew of 500 blue jackets were sent on board from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and a Marine guard consisting of 47 rank and file—a full flag-ship's complement—was marched down from the barracks. Capt. FOOTE then turned over the ship to Capt. POWELL, who, with the other officers mustered on the quarter-deck, when the flag was hoisted. Annexed is a correct list of the *Potomac's* officers:

L. M. Powell, Captain; S. Marsey, First Lieutenant; L. A. Kimburly, Second Lieutenant; W. S. Schley, Acting Master; Wm. F. Sampson, Acting Master; J. W. Smith, Acting Master; E. H. Bruner, Acting Master; J. D. Miller, Surgeon; A. O. Leavitt, Assistant Surgeon; J. D. Murray, Paymaster; G. W. Collier, Lieutenant Marines; D. D. Wemple, Acting Midshipman; M. Miller, Acting Midshipman; J. J. Read, Acting Midshipman; E. H. Humphry, Acting Midshipman; C. A. Bragdon, Boatswain; W. H. French, Gunner; O. T. Slimpson, Carpenter; G. Thomas, Sailmaker.

It will be seen from the above that acting masters are rapidly taking the places of lieutenants in our Navy.

The *Potomac* will sail soon, to join the blockade fleet.

The *Connecticut* steam gun-boat did not go in commission.

The Naval (master) Examining Board has passed forty persons, and is still in session at Mr. BLUNT'S office.

THE SUPPRESSION OF A REBEL JOURNAL.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HAVERHILL, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

One of the most exciting events transpired here last evening that the inhabitants of Haverhill have ever witnessed. For some time past the citizens of the town have been much irritated and excited by the position and teaching of the *Essex County Democrat*, a paper established here about two years since under the auspices of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic Party, and managed principally by Messrs. AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, then holding a place in the Custom-house, and D. P. BODFISH, Esq., at the same time Postmaster.

Of late it has been in the hands of Mr. KIMBALL, as editor and proprietor, and has been a violent secession organ, weekly giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government, persisted in against the entreaties advice and counsel of many of the friends of the editor. The excitement has frequently been so great in reference to its character that its destruction has been threatened, but since the demolition of the *Standard* at Concord, and the *Democrat* at Bangor, its fate has been inevitable unless it should change its course.

The general impression has existed that it had made itself obnoxious for the purpose of being "cleaned out," as the best way of selling a concern having [illegible] had been intimation given of a "forward movement," of which the Editor was fully aware, and [illegible] ing the streets were more than usually enlivened by people gathered in quiet but interested groups at various points.

Mr. KIMBALL was evidently aware that "something was brewing," and at about 6½ o'clock, passed from Merrimac-street into Main-street, accompanied by several of his friends, among whom were GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., of Bradford, Dr. J. C. HOW, Mr. DAMON, Mr. BODFISH and others, who took their carriages in Main-street and drove rapidly to the residence of Mr. KIMBALL.

On entering the carriages the cry of fire was raised, and instantly from every point a crowd of people centered in the street, following in swift pursuit. On arriving at his residence, the authorities ordered the mob to disperse, but they were not prepared to meet so formidable a force, and were therefore unable to control it. GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., understood to be one of the supporters of the paper, and Dr. J. C. HOW, appeared, armed with revolvers; but they were summarily deprived of them, and Dr. HOW quite severely handled, so as to require assistance home, while Mr. JOHNSON made a safe retreat to his residence in Bradford.

Mr. KIMBALL was loudly called for, but as he did not appear, the crowd entered his house and seized him. He drew a revolver, which was the signal for the presentation of half a dozen by his captors, which led to a quick surrender, and he was conducted down Main-street in front of the Eagle House, and placed within a circle, when he was asked if he regretted what he had published, to which he made no reply.

He was then asked to lay off his clothing, when he made a request to see Mr. BROWN, of the Eagle House. Mr. BROWN appeared, and in the interview assured the prisoner that he had reason to believe that he would be released by making due acknowledgment of his offense, and promising not to further outrage the sentiment of the community. This he declined to do, and being requested to remove his clothes, he did so, placing them, with his watch, in charge of Mr. BROWN.

After removing every article of clothing but his drawers, he was completely covered with a coat of tar and fathers, after which, being mounted on a rail or pole, was conveyed to Merrimac-street, in front of the office of the *Democrat*, and directly under the American flag.

He was required to cheer the flag, which he did; after which the crowd moved in the direction of Bradford. On arriving at the bridge, he was allowed to dismount and walk through it, when he again mounted the rail, and was carried to the residence of GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., who was called out, but the nature of the exercises there we were unable to learn.

Returning to town, a halt was made in front of the Eagle House, when the question was again submitted, if he regretted his conduct, to which he replied in the affirmative, when, by request, he knelt down, and raising his hand, repeated, in substance, the following confession and affirmation: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North, and in favor of secession, so help me God." After this, he was conducted to his home.

STATE CANNON FOR THE WAR.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 17.

The State has been able to supply the General Government with several formidable batteries. Among those sent recently were ten ten-pounder Parrot guns—very beautiful and formidable weapons—with all the appendages, in perfect order for immediate use.

To provide against contingencies, and to be able to meet any new emergency, thirty more of these formidable guns have been ordered, and will be rapidly completed.

The Military Department of the State has also ten or fifteen thousand new uniforms ready for use, when called for. Indeed, everything needful for any prompt movement is provided or arranged for. The difficulties which were encountered at the outset, have all been overcome. Experience and time have accomplished their legitimate work, and everything is now moving on with efficiency and system.

A SOUTHERN REPORT.

The Mobile *Register* has the following report:

"It may be comfortable for LINCOLN to know that a letter has been addressed to a high officer in the Confederate service, by a high officer in the United States Army, who holds a very important post, offering to join the cause of the South himself, and surrender his command into the hands of our troops. The letter itself will vouch for this statement."

HON. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER.

The Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, wounded at the battle of Bull Run in the foot, and since dead of his wound, says the Washington *Star*, is Hon. A. R. BOTELER'S son—not Mr. B., senior, himself. Though two citizens of his vicinity, now here, insist that he has recently been made a prisoner to Gen. BANKS' command, we doubt the fact, the Government having up to this time received no intimation of it from Gen. BANKS or any one else.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE TAXES.—The Joint Committee of the Supervisors and Aldermen held a meeting yesterday afternoon to complete the tax budget. In the report of this Committee to the Joint Board, the amount for the first twelve Wards of the City was $1,051,322 33, when several members desiring additions to be made, and at the meeting yesterday the total was somewhat increased by the following items:

For Home Hose Company No. 1, E. D.	$1,000
For Repairing Sixth Police Station, E. D.	600
For Contingent Police Fund	6,000
For Hose Carriage No. 8, W. D.	500
For House and Lot for Hose Co. No. 13, W. D.	3,500
For Engine No. 6, E. D.	600
For Repairs for Engine House No. 10, E. D.	500
For Rebuilding Engine No. 9, E. D.	1,000
For Annual Appropriation to Fire Dept. Fund	1,500
For Engine No. 22, W. D.	600
For Engine No. 2, E. D.	1,000

It is not impossible that many of these items will be struck out by the Joint Board, which meets to-morrow.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man was found, on Tuesday, hanging to the limb of a tree, on Ex-Sheriff HODGES' land, in Gravesend. Life was quite extinct. Deceased was about five feet six inches high, dark hair, bushy whiskers, and was dressed in a suit of light clothing.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A young man, named EARLE, whose mother resides at the corner of Orange and Henry streets, while gunning in the Ninth Ward, yesterday, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

SUBMARINE BLASTING.—A company is engaged, successfully, in blasting rock in the East River, at the foot of Division-avenue, where the water is fifteen feet deep. A large quantity of stone has already been removed.

Merchant Ship Building.

There are now very few ships under contract for the merchant service, most of those building being for Government use. Among those under way are two side-wheel steamers for the house of OLIPHANT, SONS & Co. These vessels are building at the shipyard of ROSEVELT & JOICE, foot of Houston-street, East River. They are 220 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet deep. They are to be employed on the Yang-tse-Kyang River, in China. The first of these boats has been built even to the planking, and is now being taken down to be shipped in sections on board the ship *Sea Lark*. The engine was built by the Morgan Iron Works, which has had a large share of these engines to build. It is now on board the same ship. She was built exclusively for river navigation, and is unsuited for a long ocean voyage. The second vessel is nearly completed, and will be launched early next week. Her engine is built by the Allaire Works. It is 50 inches diameter of cylinder, and 12 feet stroke.

An iron screw steamship called the *Oriental* has been built in Philadelphia for MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co. by NEAFIE & LEVY. She is 230 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 20½ feet deep; engine 60 inches diameter and 54 inches stroke. She is the third thorough-built iron ship constructed in the United States, built at a standard to rate A. 1 for 12 years at LLOYD'S, in London. She is nearly completed, and will be round to New-York in about three weeks.

An iron ship of about the same dimensions as the latter, and of the same class, has been laid down at Wilmington, Del., for the Panama Railroad Company. She is intended for use in the Pacific. These ships have been built from the models and designs of JOHN BAIRD, who also expects to start another propeller of about 450 tons, for the China trade, in a few days.

The ship *Tynemouth*, an English iron screw full-rigged ship of 1,228 tons register, belonging to Mr LINDSAY, M. P., which was sent over here to sell to the Government for a transport, has not found a purchaser, and is reloading for Liverpool. She is not what our Government requires, being of too heavy a draft and with two small steam power.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Capt. C. N. Davis and Capt. Dupont, of the United States Navy; F. Chase, of Washington; J. Kendall, of Washington; D. Corwin, of Ohio; R. N. Corning, of Concord, N. H., and Dr. Jas. Suddards, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. B. Calvert and lady, of Maryland; Hon. C. N. Lovejoy, of Illinois; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Gen. Viele, of the United States Army; Arthur Steug, of England; D. C. Judson, of Ogdensburgh, and J. A. Kengil, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. L. B. Marsh and G. G. Prescott, of Boston; B. F. Smith, of Buffalo; H. McKim, of Baltimore; T. R. Barnes, of Baltimore; H. S. Austin, of California; Chas. Kelly and D. Pearson, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Davis, of Boston; W. M. Swain, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Brown and lady, of New-Haven, and R. C. Irwin, of the U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Hagman and W. M. Potter, of the U. S. Army; E. R. Smyth, of England; H. D. Kendall, of Ohio; G. A. Mendon, of California; E. W. Perkins and family, of Maryland; S. Pollak, of St. Louis, and M. L. Lawler, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Parsons, of California; Capt. Rochell, of the steamer *Edinburgh*; J. A. Tuttle, of New-Orleans; Dr. T. P. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., and J. Alexander, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Major L. P. Graham and Capt. W. B. Hagen, of the U. S. Army; J. Livingston, of Tivoli; A. Warde, of Maryland; Thos. Corner, of Baltimore, and T. P. Alsers, of Missouri, are at the Brevoort House.

Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister to the United States, and A. Kobble and family, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Ramsay, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Examination of Slaver-Outfitters, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The preliminary examination of ALBERT S. BIGELOW and A. H. POTTER, both of New-Bedford, charged with fitting out the whaleship *Brutus*, for a slaver, took place to-day before United States Commissioner GUILD. The evidence failed to implicate POTTER, who was discharged. BIGELOW was held for trial.

The *Europa* will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, to receive any dispatches. She will be due there Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Mr. MOTLEY, Minister to Austria, was a passenger in the *Europa*.

Body Found in the Water.

NORWALK, Wednesday, August 21.

The body of a man was found to-day off Norwalk Islands, supposed to be the Guilford captain that JACKALOW killed. It had evidently been a long time in the water, and the body had on thick clothing and oil cloth pants.

British War-Steamer driven Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The schooner *T. Northrup*, at this port from Port-au-Prince, reports off Miragoane on the 12th inst., saw a British war-steamer driven ashore. The vessel would probably prove a total wreck, but her materials be saved.

Obituary.

BRANDON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Hon. A. G. DANA, M. D., L.L. D., a distinguished citizen of Vermont, died at his residence in this town yesterday.

Rain Storm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The heaviest rain ever known in this city, fell for one hour and a half this afternoon, flooding the streets, filling cellars and washing roads away. Great damage was done.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning and will leave for Boston at 12 o'clock, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday,) evening.

The principal features of the news by the *Canada* have already been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Canada* reports passed 13th inst., ship *Underwriter* and bark *George*.

THE STEAMER EDINBURGH SIGNALLED.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., is signaled, and will arrive up to port about noon.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 53 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN dull. Sales, 75,000 bushels, at 75½c. Other grains quiet; no sales. WHISKY firm, at 16c.@16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—½c. lower. *Lake Imports to-day*—600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—62,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT lower and dull; sales 7,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06@$1 09. CORN dull and easier; sales 30,000 bushels, at 36c.@37c. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 16c.@16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sold in car lots at only $1 16 for Red State, and $1 34 for White Michigan, in barrels. OATS steady; sales of 16,000 bushels at 32½c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State. CORN dull and no inquiry—offerings moderate; sales of Western mixed, in car lots, at 46c.@47c. WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. at 17½c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—196 bales Wool, 447 bags Wheat, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 225 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Highwines, 623 boxes Cheese, 38 bales Hops. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug.* 20—184,000 bushels Corn, 106,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Feed.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market unchanged. WHEAT quiet and parties apart in their views. CORN scarce and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,255 bbls., Flour, 137,600 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,336 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, and 2,100 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR 5c.@10c. lower, and market dull. WHEAT ½c.@2c. lower; sales of No. 1 at 67½c., No. 2 at 64c.@65c. CORN ¼c.@½c. lower; sales 24½c.@24¾c., afloat. *Receipts*—5,300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 110,500 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS 1c. better. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesdny, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unsettled and irregular; superfine is quoted at $3 60@$3 70. WHEAT 3c. lower and dull; red, 65c.@75c.; white, 75c.@85c. CORN steady. WHISKY declined to 13c., and market dull. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $14@$14 25; Lard, 8½c. Exchange on New-York ¼ ℔ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and delcined 2c.@3c. White, at $1 30@$1 35; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN quiet. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17¼; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Mr. JOHN McAULIFFE, of No. 591 Fourth-street, made a complaint, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, against a young man named WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, whom he charges with picking his pocket of a gold watch valued at $100. Mr. McAULIFFE was standing on the corner of Broome and Elm streets the evening before, when the accused and two other men surrounded him, and while they were jostling and pressing against him, MONTGOMERY jerked the watch from his vest-pocket and ran. The complainant at once started in pursuit, crying, "Watch!" An Officer of the Eighth Precinct soon caught MONTGOMERY; but upon searching his person no watch could be found. The other two parties escaped. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for an examination.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Messrs. Bickers, Nicol, A. Thomson, Coulter, Calender, Fitzpatrick and lady, L. Mosley, D. A. Grant, Micks Clifton, Leopold Christ, A. Tulloch, Bradley, Lucius Sweetland, Pracgee, John Dean, Wilson, John Smith, Rev. J. McGowan, J. Reese and lady, child and servant; Ward, Richard Sugden, E. Markiew, Besselmas, Timothy Noon, D. Battersby, Isaac Williams, Master Arthur Stevens, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Peebles, Miss Marhlew, Miss Hart, Miss Hutchinson, and 139 in the steerage.

In brig Thomas Mayhew, from Bermuda—Miss M. A Smith, Miss E. Weston.

In brig J. W. Johnson, from Arroyo, P. R.—John Clahan, John Hutchingson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 50 | Moon rises... 7 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 37 | Gov. Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate.... 10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Kate Swanton, Hocken, London; New-Hampshire, Lord, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark Zephyr, Lane, San Francisco, Wells & Co.

Brig Richmond, Clark, Marseilles.

Schooners Lady Jane, Sanders, New-Haven; C. Carroll, Pratt, Philadelphia, in ballast; Reindeer, Strangham, Philadelphia, in ballast; Potter Hooper, Hardwick, Tom's River, master; Rawood, Cramer, Boston; N. D. Blaisdel, Portsmouth, Metcalf & Duncan; Orvetta, Samuels, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; W. Lancaster, Warcott, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; H. E. Gage, Drisko, St. John, N. B.; S. J. Waring, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Maryland, Cathcart, Perth Amboy; Lane, Halsey, La guayra, Brett, Son & Co.; Harvest, Lawrence, Newport; J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, Boston.

Barge Alice, Hawkins, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Quinebaug, Loper, [illegible] D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.,) Roskall, Liverpool [illegible] and Queenstown 8th, at 9:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Aug. 12, lat. 50 49, lon. 30 [illegible], passed steamship Great Eastern, from Quebec for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 50 22, lon. 35 43, passed steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool; 16th, lat. 48, lon. 48 51, passed 2 icebergs; 17th, lat. 45 20, lon. 55 10, passed Br. ship Confederance, bound E.; same day, passed Br. ship Lowell and Br. bark Ocean Pearl, bound W.; 19th, lat. 42 18, lon. 63 46, passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre; same day, lat. 41 51, lon. 64 37, passed steamship Kangaroo.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Eclipse, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro July 12, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with bark Moneynich, of Charleston, for Boston, and saw her July 28, in lat. 8 45 N., lon. 43 W.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, (of Providence,) Reed, Liverpool 53 ds., with coal to master. Aug. 13, lat. 40 [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke Br. brig Happy Return, from Cape Breton for New-York.

Ship Tamworth, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Leghorn 67 ds., passed Gibraltar July 1, with marble, rags, &c. to Fabricotti Bros.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool July [illegible], with coal to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Sarah L. Bryant, (of Boston,) Lane, Cronstadt June 30, passed Elsinore July 12, with hemp, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co. Aug. 5, lat. 48 10, lon. 46 12, passed two large icebergs; Aug. 6, lat. 46 28, lon. 48 [illegible], saw 3 large icebergs and several small ones; some of the bergs were more than 100 feet above water; Aug. 9, lat. 46 46, lon. 51 51, passed steamer Great Eastern, bound easterly.

Bark Kate Lincoln, (of Baltimore,) Hughes, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal to American Coal Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales most of the passage. 13th inst., off Cape Henry, was spoken by U. S. frigate Cumberland, bound in to the Capes.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados Aug. 8, in ballast, to T. P. Dwight. The brig Thomas Dennison, for Antigua, sld. previously.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Londonderry 39 ds., in ballast, to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Fortitude, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coates, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to Rathbone Bros. Experienced heavy northerly winds on the Brazil coast.

Bark Cordelia, (of Camden, N. J.,) Roberts, Monrovia, Africa, July 6, via St. Thomas 8th inst., with palm oil, canewood, &c., to Bashford, Moulton & Co.

Bark Wm. B. Dean, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Havana 13 ds., to master. Is at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.) Greeno, St. John, P. R., July 30, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. 13th inst., off Barnegat, took a squall from N. E., during which lost sails, &c.

Brig John Geddes, ("Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,") Douglas, Arroyo, P. R., via Salinas, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 5 ds., with oil to McCall & Frith.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Thos. M. Mayhew, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Inagua Aug. 12, with salt to A. Smithers & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Day, Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 7, with sugar to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Xiphias, (Br.,) Daniels, Hillsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Fair Wind, (of and from Baltimore,) for Fall River, with grain. Has been detained several ds. under Sandy Hook by easterly weather. Aug. 14, lat. 39 18, lon. 73, saw a brig to windward running towards us, his colors half-masted and Union down, who asked us to lay him, but we laboring very heavy in the sea, could not do so; the brig drifted very fast to leeward; at 4 P. M., saw her go down; she was bound to New-York, but was unable to learn her name; could not see whether they had got their boats out; her sails were blown to pieces; the captain said his crew were all sick; saw molasses hogsheads on deck; supposed her to be from the West Indies.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, Blake, Aspinwall Aug. 1, in ballast to master. On the 2d inst., lat. 11 15, lon. 79 [illegible], Jacob Van Lanten, seaman, of Germany, was taken sick, and died on the 4th. Subsequently three seamen, the first officer and wife, were taken sick, and on the 8th, at 4 P. M., lat. 22 14, lon. 84 50, the first officer's wife, died, the the mate, steward and three men being sick at the time of Chagres fever. 12th inst., lat. 23 32, lon. 82 23, D. C. Coin, steward, of Ireland, died. 19th inst., lat. 36 51, lon. 74 25, spoke schr. Levi Rowe, from Nassau, N. P., for New-York, and obtained from her two men to assist in working the vessel.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. Been 6 ds. N. of Cape Henry. 18th inst., off Chincoteague, was boarded by U. S. steamer Monticello.

Schr. Thos. Holcombe, Bennett, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Curassow, (Br.,) Davison, Aux Cayes Aug. 2, with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. James M. Holmes, Brewster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Prince Leopold, (Br.,) Wallace, Bermuda 8 ds., with turpentine to order.

Schr. Pharaon, (Dutch,) Groos, Curacoa Aug. 6, with fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charles Tunnell, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with hides to Miller & Carpenter.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Miller, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Mitchell, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Albert Edward, (Br.,) Towse, Sackville, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to C. Durand.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Hawkins, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. St. George, Drover, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, (of Fall River,) Metaglinth, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Romp, Kelley, Calais 5 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthingham, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Forrest City, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Malabar, Welch, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Taylor, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. R. Durfee, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardner 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Fall River.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Fall River.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. W. A. Griffin, Ross, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Thos. Winans, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Gazette, Baults, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Bebee, Orient, in ballast.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Emeline, Stoddart, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Chpia, Bease, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—1 bark, and a foreign brig from Rio Janeiro.

WIND—During the day from N. to S. S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 20—Ships Creole, Havre; David, (Fr.,) do.; Desisana, (Br.,) Queenstown. Barks Ninevah, do.; Nereide, (Prus.,) Plymouth; Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Cork. Brig Robert Mowe, Demerara. Schrs. Elizabeth Jane, St. Kitts; Elva, Nassau, N. P.; Flash, do., all British.

From Quarantine—This morning, steamship E. Saler, for Truxillo.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. T. Northrup, Port-au Prince. Left brig Bird of the Wave, and schr. Sarah Barton, from Boston, dischg.

Miscellaneous.

ROBINSON'S HOLE, Vineyard Sound, Aug. 19.—The schr. Emma L. Day, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, for Hyannis, went ashore here this morning, in the fog; is full of water, and is being stripped.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth—fishing schr., of Marblehead, bound to the Banks, Aug. 15, lat. 42 22, lon. 64 48.

Hyperion—bark, hence for Barbados, Aug. 20, 50 miles S. E. of Barnegat.

Palmer—Br. bark, Eden, from Rio via Santos, for New-York, Aug. 20, off Egg Harbor.

Seaman's Bride—schr., of Halifax, bound S., 12th inst., lat. 24, lon. 69 30.

Sarah Maria—schr., was seen, Aug. 12, in the [illegible] Passage, bound into Mayaguez.

Aug. 15, Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles, brig [illegible] from St. Thomas for Holmes' for orders, and received from her dispatches from the U. S. Consul at St. Thomas for the Secretary of State.—By pilot boat David [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 7, bark Tivoli, Brown, for New-York in 7 ds.; brigs Echo, of Baltimore, for Guayanilla, to load for New-York—would sail next day; St. Agnes, Br., of Halifax, for New-York in 4 ds., schr. Orris, Br., of Halifax, do. do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Aug. 1, schr. Alice Mowe, Gordon, from and for Baltimore, to sail in 7 ds.; J. W. Congdon, from and for New-York, unc., and a schr. of [illegible] for Newburyport, just discharged.

Arr. at St. Thomas, Aug. 5, brigs A. B. Patterson, Knight, Demerara; Romance, Duncan, Trinidad.

Cleared Aug. 6, brigs Romance, Duncan, Cienfuegos; A. B. Patterson, Knight, Porto Rico.

A St. Thomas paper of Aug. 7 reports the arrival there of the gun-boat Keystone State.

At Monrovia, July 6, bark Edward McIntyre, bound for Leeward in 2 or 3 ds.; brig Palmas, Robinson, of Baltimore, for do. in 10 ds.; also trading on the coast, brig Somers, of Boston.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 8, barkantine Ilva, hence, arrived 8th inst.

At Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 7, schrs. Sally Gay, Tracy, for Norwich; Telegraph, Rogers, do.

At Barbados, Aug. 8, Evening Star, Elliott, from New-York.

At St. John, P. R., July 30, brigs Frances Jane, of Baltimore, dischg.; Black Swan, of Georgetown, S. C., discharging coals.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Aug. 11, ketch Commerce, arr. [illegible], dischg.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to [illegible] new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. [illegible] Broadway, you can buy a 7-octave Piano, iron frame, overstrung bass, for $150; also the largest stock of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at low prices for cash. Country orders solicited, and promptly filled.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A [illegible] black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may [illegible] back by calling at 16 Wooster-st., and paying [illegible]